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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1871. NO. 336.

FIRST EDITION.

CHICAGO.

Theater to be Rebuilt—Gratifying Reports as to the Condition of the City—Inquest in the Case of Colonel Grosvenor—An Insurance Company to be Brought Before the Courts.

CHICAGO, October 22.—J. H. McVicker announces that he will rebuild his theater at once, in a style equal to the one destroyed.

The Relief Committee met and made their report last evening. They show a favorable condition of affairs. The Employment Society report that the demand for laborers is larger than the supply. The Health Committee report the health of the city fair, although the last two or three days there has been some increase in sickness, diarrhœa and dysentery being the principal diseases. The call for transportation from those who are anxious to leave the city is now small. The Department for the distribution of supplies is in a gratifying condition.

The Coroner to-day has been holding an inquest on the late Colonel Thomas W. Grosvenor, who was shot dead at College Grove on Friday night by Theo. D. Tyson, a sentry. After taking the evidence of several witnesses, the case was adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow. Opinions are divided as to the conduct of the sentry in shooting deceased. He claims that he merely did his duty in accordance with the instructions of his officer.

There is considerable feeling in the city in regard to the conduct of the Republic Insurance Company, in resolving to pay twenty-five cents on the dollar and disband. The company is claimed to have four millions of dollars capital, one million of which was paid in cash and the rest in notes against stockholders. They proposed to pay only the cash on hand, but not to collect the notes. The policy-holders are refusing to receive the twenty-five per cent., and the company will probably suffer before the courts unless they pay up.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS BY THE LATE FIRES.

CHICAGO, October 21.—Henry Greenbaum, a leading Israelite, and President of the German National Bank, has received from leading Israelites and Israelite associations throughout the country liberal contributions for the relief of their co-religionists. Contributions for other religious denominations have come from Penn, Indiana; Emmyra, N. Y.; Titusville, Pa.; Nashville, Tenn.; Washington City, Louisville, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Cleveland, etc. Mr. Greenbaum will give his attention to the proper distribution of these charitable offerings. Immediately after the fire the daily applications for relief numbered about forty thousand. Since that time the number has diminished from day to day, until now there are only about 25,000 daily applicants for aid. The Lumber Commissioners thus far has received about 24,000 applications for lumber with which to put up small houses for homeless families, and about thirteen hundred of those applicants have, up to this time, been supplied with lumber contributed by lumber dealers and others, which is being framed into houses.

Lieutenant General Sheridan, on being officially informed of the state of affairs in Northern Wisconsin by Governor Fairchild, at once issued orders for the dispatch of four thousand army blankets, two thousand overcoats and one hundred wagons for their relief.

NEW YORK, October 21.—The Chamber of Commerce Chicago Relief Committee held no meeting to-day. On Monday they will delegate their powers to a few and permanently adjourn. The sub-committee to-day met and relieved the wants of a number of destitute Chicagoans in this city.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

[From the New York Tribune.]

An examination into the condition of the insurance companies which held risks on Chicago property reveals the fact that fifty-one are virtually insolvent or hopelessly embarrassed, and that two or three more will probably be obliged to suspend. All of the corporations are doing their best, undoubtedly, being well aware of the advantage which will be acquired hereafter by every company having large risks in the burned city weathering the gale. Of those reported insolvent nearly one-half are in this State, twelve in Chicago, twelve in New England, five in Ohio, and one in California. It is understood that there are other companies which will find it difficult to avoid insolvency, but hope to continue business. Yet, taking the amount of capital represented in the assets of the companies, and that of the loss of property in Chicago, it is estimated that the return to the insurers will be considerably over fifty per cent. of their insurance. The following table prepared from the private memoranda of a leading company, shows that fifty-one companies have suspended thus far. Many other companies in the Western States have undoubtedly been crippled; but no trustworthy information of their financial condition has yet been obtained. Only one of the Cleveland companies has formally failed, but from the statements of New York agents in that city it appears that the others are hopelessly embarrassed:

INSOLVENT COMPANIES.

NEW YORK.	Capital.	Assets, Jan. 1.
Rima, City	$ 200,000	$ 414,709
Albany	150,000	264,978
Albany, City	200,000	397,646
Atlantic, City	300,000	556,179
Astor, City	250,000	405,571
Beekman, City	200,000	961,851
Buffalo City	200,000	270,954
Buffalo Fire and Marine	304,222	473,517
Capital City, Albany	200,000	295,706
Excelsior, City	200,000	338,724
Fulton, City	200,000	365,409
Irving, City	200,000	321,745
Lorillard, City	1,000,000	1,715,909
Manhattan, City	500,000	1,491,788
Market, City	200,000	704,684
North American, City	500,000	770,305
Schenectady	100,000	98,137
Security, City	1,000,000	1,880,833
Washington, City	400,000	774,411
Western, Buffalo	300,000	582,547
Yonkers and New York, City	1,500,000	863,933
NEW ENGLAND COMPANIES.		
Atlantic, Providence	$ 200,000	$ 326,614
American, Providence	200,000	374,069
Charter Oak, Hartford	150,000	251,951
Connecticut, Hartford	200,000	400,069
Hide and Leather, Boston	300,000	419,211
Hope, Providence	150,000	211,673
Independent, Boston	300,000	646,048
Merchants', Hartford	200,000	540,066
New England, Boston	200,000	1,080,973
North American, Hartford	300,000	456,593
Putnam, Hartford	200,000	785,788
Washington, Providence	200,000	415,149
WESTERN COMPANIES.		
Allemania, Cleveland	$ 250,000	$ 485,555
American, Chicago	150,000	548,875
Chicago Fire, Chicago	101,300	131,566
Chicago Firemen's, Chicago	200,000	372,544
Cleveland, Cleveland	414,400	530,208
Commercial, Chicago	250,000	266,321
Equitable, Chicago	100,000	180,000
German, Cleveland	200,000	281,266
Germania, Chicago	200,000	267,821
Great Western, Chicago	222,331	274,155
Hibernia, Cleveland	200,000	225,000
Home, Chicago	200,000	245,338
Knickerbocker, Chicago	160,000	170,129
Merchants, Chicago	500,000	578,272
Mutual Security, Chicago	118,800	145,534
Pacific, San Francisco	1,000,000	1,777,367
Occidental, San Francisco	300,000	474,026
Republic, Chicago	998,200	1,132,812
Tecumseh, Cleveland	200,000	267,104

A San Francisco telegram to the agent of the Pacific Insurance Company in St. Louis says it will pay all losses, make good any impairments of capital, and issue policies as usual.

By Associated Press.]

ST. LOUIS, October 21.—Various reports have gained circulation in the East and North that the American Central Insurance Company of this city has suspended under the loss of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars by the Chicago fire. These reports are untrue. The loss of the company will not exceed $250,000, and will probably be considerably less, every dollar of which will be promptly paid as soon as adjustments are made.

NEW YORK, October 22.—The losses of the suspended North American Insurance Company are estimated at six to seven hundred thousand dollars. Its assets are claimed to exceed eight hundred thousand, and it is hoped all losses will be paid.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

[From the Tribune, Saturday.]

A great improvement was apparent in grain circles yesterday. Since the fire the produce markets have been very weak, owing to a universal desire to realize on property held here, for the double reason that money was scarce and insurance considered to be doubtful. Hence prices of grain fell with a "looseness." Yesterday it seemed as if all the weak holders had sold out, and prices rallied. There is now reason to hope that our produce markets, which are so intimately identified with the comme cial prosperity of the city, will be more healthy during the coming winter than usual. Grain is being sent eastward at the rate of 400,000 bushels per day, and the shipments are so far in excess of the receipts that the present rate of decrease would empty our elevators in about three weeks. In order to meet and receive the liberal quantities that will be sent in during the winter, if our present stock of grain could be converted into cash, it would add largely to the ability of the city to rebuild, though it is true that a considerable portion of that grain is owned by parties not resident in Chicago.

THE ONLY LIVING BEING THAT PASSED SUNDAY NIGHT AND MONDAY IN THE BURNT DISTRICT.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

A sketch of the doings of the Postoffice in connection with the fire would not be complete without a notice of the office cat. This notorious feline may or may not have had a name; at any rate it is not known. She (or he) had been once before burned out, and was therefore, in a measure prepared for this calamity. On the night of the fire the cat was presumed assisted in the removal, though she did not go herself. Nobody invited her, and she was too much of a public-spirited employee to go without permission. When the work of removing the safes was in progress the tearing away of a portion of the ruin revealed the faithful public servant in a pail partially filled with water. She had rented this as temporary quarters and apparently enjoyed the cool shelter which it afforded. From her position it appeared impossible that she could have gone away and returned after the fire and so she may be set down as the only living being that passed Sunday night and Monday in the burnt district.

AN APPEAL.

To the Book-Binders of the United States.

CHICAGO, October 18, 1871.

BROTHER BOOK-BINDERS: In consequence of the direful calamity that has befallen this city, every book-binder is thrown out of employment; the greater portion are homeless and without means. A wail of distress is heard on all sides from the wives and little ones of the destitute members of our trade. A cold winter is approaching, which cannot but add to the terrible distress already existing under these circumstances. We appeal to you for aid, and assure you that any help you may extend to us will be thankfully and gratefully received, and properly distributed to our distressed members.

Will not the benevolent of our craft take the matter in hand and forward to us what they can, let the mite be ever so small?

Contributions received by Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., manufacturing stationers, 11, 13 and 15 Des Plaines street, Chicago, Ill.

WM. INNES,
J. K. PHILLIPS,
WM. WALKER,
C. S. HARTLEY,
HENRY HOLTHAUS,
Committee.

DISTRESSING HOMICIDE.

City Prosecuting Attorney of Chicago Killed by a Patrolman.

A sad affair occurred at Chicago on Saturday morning, resulting in the death of Col. Thomas W. Grosvenor, City Prosecuting Attorney. It seems that the Colonel was on his way home when he was stopped by a member of the CHICAGO LIGHT GUARD patrol, a lad about seventeen years of age, who asked him where he was going. The Colonel replied he was on his way home, when the "patrol" made some rejoinder, and commanded him to give the countersign. The Colonel made a reply which offended the young man, who at once raised his musket, leveled it at the Colonel, and fired. The ball went through his arm just above the elbow, and entered his side. The discharge of the weapon attracted persons to the spot, who at once recognized the wounded man and conveyed him to his home, where he died in a few hours. The young man who fired the shot was arrested and held to await the result of the coroner's inquest.

Donations for the Sufferers.

The subscriptions at the Mayor's office on Saturday were as follows: Mrs. Jane Dunlap, $100; David Ritchie, $100; J. Stuckrath, $100; City Bank, $50; Walter Scott, $2; John Rodgers, $25; John Caldwell, $10; Deaf Mutes' Sabbath School and Literary Association, per S. Woodsell, $7; South Side Savings Bank, $100; Montgomery Savings Bank, $100; Montgomery Peddler, $10; Harry Shirls, $20; A. & J. McKenna, $20. Second ward, additional, per John Watson, $320; Wm. Stewart, Winfield Furnace, $5; Wm. Fleming & Co., $50.

COAL WANTED.

The following telegram from Mr. Dexter, Chairman of the Chicago Relief Committee, was received by Mayor Brush: Nothing is more needed at once by this society than coal. Sufferers are calling for it and we have hardly any on hand.

WIRT DEXTER.

The Mayor replied as follows:

Wirt Dexter, Esq.: Have coal on hand, donated, but cannot get immediate transportation.

The following telegrams of Saturday explain themselves:

H. Ledington, Mayor of Milwaukee: Our citizens have this day donated $3,000 to be distributed by you to sufferers from the fire who require immediate relief. Draw on me at sight for the amount.

JARED M. BRUSH, Mayor.

A similar dispatch was forwarded to Thomas D. Gilbert at Grand Rapids, Michigan, authorizing a sight draft for $2,000.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Serious Troubles Between North and South German Soldiers.

PARIS, October 21.—A dispatch from Metz reports that serious troubles have arisen between the North and South German soldiery in garrison there, and that several encounters have occurred between members of the Bavarian and Prussian regiments.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, October 21.—Henry Howard, agent of the British Government at Washington, in the matter of the reception of the claims of British subjects upon the United States, has been instructed not to present any of those claims until the claimant has filed at the office of the Commissioner appointed under the treaty of Washington, a formal statement of the claim required by the first of the rules adopted by the Commissioners.

BUCHAREST, October 21.—The Roumanian Government has handed to the representatives of the Financial Protection Committee a declaration consenting to the committee's proposed mode of settling difficulties in connection with the bonds guaranteed by the Government for the Strausburg Railway scheme.

LONDON, October 22.—The Atlantic Cable Companies have agreed to allow telegrams relating to the relief of Chicago pass over the wires free.

PARIS, October 22.—Prince Napoleon landed at Ajaccio yesterday. No demonstration was made.

MADRID, Oc ober 22.—It is rumored that a project is afoot of a new ministerial combination, in which Sagasta, Zorilla and an influential Democrat are included.

RELIGIOUS.

Meeting of the American Christian Missionary Association.

CINCINNATI, October 21.—The interest in the American Christian Missionary Association is increasing. About one hundred and fifty regular delegates are now here. Three hundred persons are in attendance.

Reports of the Committee on Freedmen and the Evangelization of Germany, submitted on Friday, were adopted to-day, and $2,630 pledged annually for five years to prosecute the work in Germany.

The Committee on Obituaries submitted a report, mentioning specially T. M. Allen, of Missouri; John W. Errett, of Iowa; John P. Thompson, of Indiana, and Samuel Staples, of Maine.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Hon. B. M. Bishop, of Ohio; Vice Presidents—Isaac Errett, of Ohio; W. K. Pendleton, of West Virginia, and Robert Milligan, of Kentucky; Corresponding Secretary—Thomas Moneli, of Kentucky; Recording Secretary, J. M. Green, of Ohio.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Serenade and Speech at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, TENN., October 21.—John C. Breckinridge arrived here this morning, and was serenaded by his companions in arms. A large crowd was present. Having been called for, and introduced by Gen. Bufford, he made a speech returning thanks for the compliment, attributing it to the partiality of his comrades rather than to his merit. He did not seek such compliments, nor did he affect indifference to them, and in cashiered days of grief and joyful pleasures, he would place this occasion in the scene of pleasure. He did not now make speeches, and it would not be expected of him. He doubted whether he could say anything that would be more appropriate than to express the hope that all were doing something. He said that no idle or repining man should receive or be entitled to the respect of man or woman. He concluded by saying that he would return in full measure the affection exhibited to him. He retired the same man as in past years. Tennessee was associated with great scenes and with many dear recollections of his life, and he would invoke blessings upon her.

EXTORTION.

A Deputy Sheriff Dismissed from Office and Another Fined and Imprisoned.

PHILADELPHIA, October 21.—In the Court of Common Pleas to-day, Wm. Cook, a Deputy Sheriff, was dismissed from office by Judge Allison for extorting illegal fees. Wm. Irwin was convicted of conspiring to extort illegal fees as Deputy Sheriff and was fined fifty dollars and sent to prison for two months.

The Judge was very severe on the public officers for their extortions and said: I cannot close my eyes to the fact that this is part of a system of extortion which from small beginnings has grown to be a great evil, one which is known to every lawyer and layman who has to do with the public officers. To such an extent is this system carried that at the present day offices which require neither learning nor previous course of study, nor even any considerable amount of personal attention, have become so lucrative that their emoluments in some instances far exceed the salary of the President of the United States.

THE WEST INDIES.

Demand for the Steamer Hornet Denied by the Haytien Authorities—The War in Cuba—Serious Defeats of the Spanish Forces.

PORT AU PRINCE, October 16, *via* HAVANA, October 21.—The commander of a Spanish man-of-war having demanded the delivery of the filibustering steamer Hornet, the Haytien Government refused to comply with the demand, whereupon the Spanish Consul hauled down his Consular flag and went on board the man-of-war, which at once started for Havana for instructions.

NEW YORK, October 21.—A Havana letter states that instead of the insurrection having ended, there has been serious defeats of the Spanish forces in the eastern district.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

SALE OF IRON MOUNTAIN ROLLING STOCK.

ST. LOUIS, October 21.—The United States Circuit Court to-day, full bench, refused to grant an injunction to prevent Captain Maguire, Collector of this county, from selling certain rolling stock of the Iron Mountain Railroad, seized some time since for nonpayment of taxes. The rolling stock will be sold unless the taxes are paid.

MOTION FOR AN INJUNCTION WITHDRAWN.

RICHMOND, October 21.—J. E. Tyson, of Baltimore, has withdrawn his motion for an injunction against the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

THE MOBILE AND NORTHWESTERN.

NEW YORK, October 21.—The Mobile and Northwestern Railroad to-day perfected a contract to build a line from Mobile to Helena, Arkansas.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

The United States District Court at Topeka, Ks., on Saturday, sentenced three men to five years imprisonment each for stealing government mules at Fort Hooker, one man for two years for personating a government officer, one for ten years for robbing registered letters, and one for six months for stuffing ballot boxes.

Efforts are making to secure both the National Presidential Conventions in Cincinnati.

An engine and several cars of a freight train on the Dayton and Michigan Railroad were thrown from the track at a gravel pit north of Dayton Saturday morning, seriously though not fatally injuring engineer Craig.

There was considerable excitement in Chicago Saturday over the shooting by a sentry of Colonel Grosvenor. The young man who committed the deed is named Theodore N. Tyson, a freshman of Jamestown, N. Y., student in Chicago University. His age is nineteen. He is under arrest. He befriended by his significant. The Mayor will do all in his power to shield the State, the laws and all who sustain them. Most of the Ku-Klux refugees are known to have fled to Georgia, where the order is quite strong. The Grand Cyclops for that State is believed to be the son-in-law of Robert Toombs.

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The Good Work.

Liberal collections were taken up in several of the churches here to-day in aid of the sufferers in Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin. The ladies' aid societies of these congregations are also busy making up substantial and warm clothing.

WASHINGTON, October 21.

THE SCHOONER EDWARD A. HORTON.

The Collector of Customs at Gloucester has officially notified the Secretary of the Treasury of the seizure of the British schooner Edward A. Horton by the Dominion cutter Sweepstakes for alleged violation of the Canadian fishery laws. The owner went to Gursboro to look after his vessel and found her lying at the wharf. He quietly and peaceably took possession of his vessel and sailed for Gloucester. The vessel had been condemned by English courts.

THE STEAMBOAT LAWS.

Solicitor Banfield decides that the steamboat laws require the inspection certificate to state the number of passengers that any steamer, ferry-boat or boats, can accommodate, a greater number not to be allowed. He suggests the enforcement of these requirements.

THE JOINT COMMISSION.

The rooms of the United States and British Commission have been neatly furnished, and appartments designated for the Counsel, Commissioners and Secretary. The Commission are now prepared for business, but their sessions will not be resumed until the 6th of November. In the meantime instructions and the necessary blanks will be furnished to all who may desire them.

LIFE-PRESERVING APPARATUS.

The Board of Steamboat Supervising Inspectors were yesterday occupied in discussing and examining life-preserving apparatus.

REAPING THE WHIRLWIND.

Great Excitement in Ku-Kluxdom—"The Guilty Flee"—People Taking Refuge in the Swamps to Escape Arrest—The United States Authorities Capturing Large Numbers of the Klan—A Pitched Battle on Broad River—A "Den" of the Order Surrenders.

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 21.—Information has been received here from York and Union adjoining counties of Spartansburg and Chester, stating that the greatest excitement exists there, owing to the summary proceedings of the United States Marshal and troops. Four citizens were arrested and crammed into the jail, which is already full of negroes. Several hundred citizens have deserted their homes in consequence of the warrants. Many are camped out in the woods until an opportunity presents itself to seek safety in more distant parts. A reign of terror exists in that entire section of the State, and depredations are being committed on the property of citizens who have fled to escape arrest and other evil disposed persons. A fight is said to have taken place on Broad River between a band of Ku-Klux and United States troops, and the conflict was so severe that reinforcements have been called for.

WASHINGTON, October 21.—Advices received here from South Carolina state that at Spartanburg, on Wednesday evening last, a Ku-Klux den consisting of a chief and twenty members, surrendered to United States Marshal Johnson, with their arms and disguises. Up to Friday morning seventy arrests had been made in the vicinity of that town alone. Spartanburg is known to be the headquarters for that Congressional District. Arrests have been made in other counties, but the Marshal has not known here. Attorney-General Akerman is still with Colonel Merrill. A number of well-known citizens are missing, including Lyle, a member of the Legislature, who is reported to be Chief of the Ku-Klux Klan for that district. Among those who have disappeared are two or three clergymen known for their strong rebel proclivities. The officers of the law are proceeding steadily with their work, and before the arrests are all made they will be compelled to allow the excitement to abate. It is a wide conspiracy against the State, the laws and all who sustain them. Most of the Ku-Klux refugees are known to have fled to Georgia, where the order is quite strong. The Grand Cyclops for that State is believed to be the son-in-law of Robert Toombs.

COAL OIL AGAIN.

The Explosion of a Lamp Causes Serious Loss by Fire in Crestline, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., October 21, 1871.

At one o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the Union House on Thoman street, occupied as a hotel and owned by Crawford & Booth. Fears were entertained at one time that the flames would communicate to the adjoining dwelling, but fortunately they were confined to the hotel building, the inside of which was badly damaged by fire and water, the occupants losing most of their furniture and clothing. The loss is estimated at $10,000; partially insured in the Knox Mutual. The fire is said to have originated from the explosion of a coal oil lamp.

SCHOONER CAPSIZED.

Five Men Drowned—Names of the Lost.

MILWAUKEE, October 21.—The schooner R. P. Mason was capsized October 9th, while being towed to Little Traverse by the tug Leviathan, and five lives were lost. The sea was so rough that the tug cut her loose, hoping she would drift ashore, but she immediately capsized, and the tow line got into one of the wheels of the tug, disabling her engines so that she could not give them assistance until the tug got upon the beach, when only four remained. The names of the drowned are: Captain Peter Dupe, Martin Hanson, and two men known as Hans and Louis, and Wm. Beebe, a fireman on the Leviathan.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 21, 1871, 7:30 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue to fall on Monday throughout the Atlantic States, and threatening weather extend from the Rine Ridge westward; easterly winds, possibly with rain, from lower Florida to North Carolina; partially cloudy and warm weather in the middle and eastern states, and prevailing westerly winds from New England to Wisconsin.

The Great Railroad Lease.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger, Saturday.]

The lease of the works of the "United Companies" of New Jersey to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has not been consummated. At the meeting on Thursday, at Trenton, of the Directors of three of the companies—those in New Jersey—the lease was signed, and a committee was appointed to see that the properties to be transferred as enumerated in the schedule accompanying the lease were on hand ready for delivery. But the yet two other companies of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, which company is a party to the contract by lease, have not yet signed it. They are expected to do so in a day or two. Though Mr. Vincent Bradford, the President of the company, is now absent in Europe, Mr. Gatzmer is the President *pro tem.*, and will sign for him, we presume, as he signed as President of the Camden and Amboy, namely, "by direction of the company," which words were appended to his signature. There is a very general desire, we think, on all sides, that further litigation of this matter may cease, and the works now be permitted to pass to the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in accordance with the expressed desire of three-fourths of the stockholders.

GOLDSMITH MAID and Lucy will trot at Oakland Park Wednesday. The Maid has made the fastest time on record and will doubtless beat Dexter's best time.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Government Buildings in Chicago.

Liberal Appropriations Expected.

Civil Service Reform Commission.

Formation of Rebel Army Associations.

Test Case in the Supreme Court.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 21, 1871.

Government Buildings in Chicago.

Those Cabinet officers whose duty it will be to make recommendations in their annual report relative to restoring the Government buildings destroyed in Chicago, are disposed to be very liberal in that respect. Those members of Congress from the eastern and southern States now here are of the opinion that there will not be the least difficulty in getting generous appropriations during the winter to restore these buildings on a more magnificent scale than ever. It is stated that a proposition has already been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, to recommend to Congress the purchase of an entire square near the former site of the Custom House and postoffice, whereon to erect all public buildings for that city. The proposition is said to call for four million dollars, wherewith to replace the buildings destroyed.

Reform in the Civil Service.

The limited operation of the present bill for civil service reform, hampered as it is with the Attorney General's construction, will induce the friends of this measure to introduce a bill in Congress this winter, giving more liberal powers to the Commissioners to be appointed under it. It has been suggested that the present law might be so amended as to enable the present Commission to finish its labors in that direction, which they have already become somewhat familiar with, and if it is found that a new bill cannot be passed, such amendments will be reported to. The Commission are yet engaged in examining reports upon the Civil Service systems prevailing in foreign countries, and discussing the relative merits of each.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 22, 1871.

Rebel Army Association.

Fitzhugh Lee has issued the following call for a meeting of the Virginia Division of the Northern Army of Virginia:

"Deriving authority from, and in conformity with articles fifth and eighth, in the plan of the Association of the Army of Northern Virginia, I hereby call a meeting of the Virginia Division of that Association, to take place in Richmond on the evening of the 20 of November, 1871. To organize the Division upon permanent basis, to preserve friendships formed in the army, to perpetuate its fame, to vindicate its history, that justice may be done to its living and dead in the future, are among the objects for which we meet. To all officers, non-commissioned officers and privates who belonged to the Virginia organization of the Army of Northern Virginia at any time during the war, and who did not desert since, a hearty invitation is extended to be present."

Is a Pardon Evidence of Disloyalty.

Among the cases now pending before the Supreme Court, and which will probably reach a hearing this week, is one to test the constitutionality of Drake's amendment to the Appropriation bill making pardon *prima facie* evidence of disloyalty. There are a large lot of Southern claimants having cases before the Court of Claims, and who have Andrew Johnson's pardons in their pockets, to whom this amendment has been a stunning block in the way of prosecuting their cases and receiving judgments thereon. These are anxiously awaiting the decision of the Court upon the constitutionality of this measure.

Distilleries Destroyed in Chicago.

According to information received at the Internal Revenue Bureau, only four distilleries were burned in the late conflagration at Chicago. The bureau will not present claims pending against distillers in that city for the present.

The Good Work.

Liberal collections were taken up in several of the churches here to-day in aid of the sufferers in Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin. The ladies' aid societies of these congregations are also busy making up substantial and warm clothing.

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Solicitor Banfield decides that the steamboat laws require the inspection certificate to state the number of passengers that any steamer, ferry-boat or boats, can accommodate, a greater number not to be allowed. He suggests the enforcement of these requirements.

THE JOINT COMMISSION.

The rooms of the United States and British Commission have been neatly furnished, and appartments designated for the Counsel, Commissioners and Secretary. The Commission are now prepared for business, but their sessions will not be resumed until the 6th of November. In the meantime instructions and the necessary blanks will be furnished to all who may desire them.

LIFE-PRESERVING APPARATUS.

The Board of Steamboat Supervising Inspectors were yesterday occupied in discussing and examining life-preserving apparatus.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

Exciting Day in the Convention

Debate on the Report on Ritualism.

No Definite Result Yet Reached.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BALTIMORE, October 21, 1871.

The debate on ritualism, which continued to-day, drifted from an earnest and pointed debate into something quite like a storm, which was only stopped by the arrival of the hour fixed for adjournment. The ritualists and those who thought it the most prudent course to take no action at the present Convention, united in opposition to that section of the proposed canon which re-enacted certain English canons in use in 1789. The argument that none knew what these were, and it was consequently absurd to make them law till their real character was known, was used in various forms with great effect.

There seemed to be a general belief that in some way these English canons bore stoutly against ritualism, and so, when it became apparent that the House would refuse to indorse them till informed of their nature, Dr. Mead, Chairman of the Committee on Canons, and for many years one of the most prominent members of the House, rose and announced that as a member of the Committee of Conference he saw it would be necessary to adopt that section. This gave great satisfaction to all opponents of the proposed action; but the next step confounded them, and caused great excitement throughout the Convention. In place of the section withdrawn, Dr. Mead offered the body of the recommendations made by the five Bishops, naming nearly every departure of the Ritualists from the usual forms, and forbidding each by name. He did this because he was tired of fighting shadows, and now wanted a direct vote on definite matters. He wanted the Bishops to have full power over these fanatical men, as he styled them. He detailed the practising and shows he had seen at the holy altar, and termed them shocking and the result of the "let alone system" that had been brought to try them. In his view, these men had as much right to come from the circus in garments of blue cloth to the communion table as in the vestment they now use.

All this, coming from a high churchman, and an acknowledged leader in the house, caused deep excitement. Two moves were made at once, one to substitute for the whole report a simple resolution leaving the whole matter with the Bishops, and the other to postpone the subject indefinitely. The latter proposition was so far entertained by the House as to open it to debate. The first speech in favor of the motion, by a Baltimore ritualist, was made under great excitement, and consisted of a personal though dignified attack upon the venerable gentleman who had met the whole question so squarely. Before a vote could be reached the hour for adjournment arrived, much to the disgust of those who saw their plans continued efforts at harmony rapidly coming to nought. The question is the regular order again for to-morrow morning. The present intention is to adjourn Tuesday night.

[By Associated Press.]

HARTFORD, October 21.—In the Episcopal Convention this morning the consideration of the amended Canons on Theological Education was made the especial order for the Monday night.

The committee on Canons reported it inexpedient to provide for lay representation in the Convention, and changing the name of this Convention, and that all canons hereafter reported adopted shall take effect on the first of January following. Adopted.

This committee requested to be discharged from the consideration of several subjects referred to them.

A resolution from the Hymnal Joint Committee, recommending the omission of certain hymns and the insertion of others, was adopted.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this House regards with deep interest the work of women in the Church, and the formation of such Christian organizations as may be consistent with the government and rules of the Church.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the respective dioceses and missionary jurisdictions which may organize the aid of such organizations, to adopt such measures as may promote the efficiency of such auxiliaries and guard against abuses.

A message was received from the House of Bishops announcing the Committee on Religious Reform in Italy.

Mr. McCrady continued his argument on the proposed canon on ritual uniformity. A long debate ensued, which was participated in by Messrs. Andrews, Hoge and Delacroix.

Dr. Mead spoke against the practice of ritualism in the Church, and its being taught in Episcopal institutions. He proposed striking out the clause providing that the canons of the Church of England in force in 1789 be of the standard, and the insertion instead of the prohibitory recommendations of the Bishops concerning the holy communion. The motion was discussed, but without reaching any conclusion, the House adjourned till Monday.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 21, 1871.

SAFE ROBBED.

On Thursday night burglars took ten thousand dollars from the safe of W. T. Coleman & Co. It is supposed the safe was opened by false keys.

SEIZURE OF SMUGGLED GOODS.

The customs officials yesterday seized over twenty thousand dollars' worth of Scotch poplin ware works of art, while being smuggled through Castle Garden. The smuggler was arrested.

THE FISK-STOKES INJUNCTION.

In the matter of the Fisk-Stokes injunction, today, postponement was had on the request of the defendant.

THE YOUNG MEN'S MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION Says it does not indorse the candidates of any party, its special object being to secure fairness at the election.

TAMMANY ITEMS.

Brennan's defalcation will be very injurious to Tammany. Other Tammany men are expected to follow his example. The Times suggests that in case a jury cannot be found in the city to convict the municipal thieves, the trial should be had in Saratoga county, where the Democracy is not under control of the ring. The same paper charges Tom Fields, a Tammany politician, with being concerned in the passage, for a consideration, of large illegal claims against the city.

Chandler, who had been heretofore a Tweed-Tammany candidate for Register, will probably be opposed. Tammany politicians think they ought to nominate a German to influence the German voters.

PRESIDENT GRANT

Was in the city to-day and left for Washington to-night.

ASHBURY TO CHALLENGE BENNETT.

It is understood that Ashbury intends challenging Bennett to race the Livonia against the Dauntless after the Queen's Cup Races are concluded.

NEW YORK, October 22, 1871.

IMPULSIVE INSANITY.

The trial of William Rudd for the alleged murder of his wife, terminated in a verdict of not guilty, on the ground of insanity.

THEIR OWN WEAPONS TURNED AGAINST THEM.

Rodgers, said to be in the interest of ex-Sheriff O'Brien, distributed a Tammany meeting in Thirty-fourth street last evening and were dispersed by the police.

THANKS.

Mr Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has received telegrams from Mayor Mason, of Chicago, and Wirt Dexter, acknowledging the Aid and Relief Association, tendering thanks for the assistance rendered the people of the devastated city. Mr. Orton responds, and requests prompt communication with various distributing points.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL LECTURES

Next Friday evening in Steinway Hall, before the Mercantile Library Association, in exposition of the financial policy of the government.

POOL AND MONEY PARTED.

Suit was instituted on Friday in the Superior Court, on behalf of Miss Mansfield, for the recovery of fifty thousand dollars, said to have been loaned to James Fisk, Jr., to speculate with in stocks as her agent.

CHICAGO AND HER NEEDS.

Rev. Wm. Alvin Bartlett, of Chicago, in an address last evening, expressed the belief that although the loss would be between two and three hundred millions, Chicago might be made to redeem herself for fifty millions. Men like Wm. Ogden and George Smith had pledged their millions for the immediate guarantee that Chicago would be immediately rebuilt. There were one hundred and ten thousand homeless and foodless people to be taken care of until May, which would cost at least five millions, and require even all the immense sums that have been suscribed.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIPS.

The steamers Donau, from Bremen, City of Antwerp and Algeria, from Liverpool, have arrived.

FIRES.

Incendiarism in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 21.—Incendiaries fired the block bounded by Third, Fourth, Market and Stevenson streets last night at five different points. All attempts to discover the villains were frustrated. The locality is densely covered with frame buildings. The evident object was to burn the city. The police are working up the case.

The Burning Forests of Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, October 21.—The reports of the burning forests in Campbell county, Ky., have been much exaggerated. A number of fires have broken out, but have been extinguished without severe loss.

THE LAKE DISASTER.

Fate of the Passengers on Board the R. G. Coburn.

The Detroit *Post* of Friday says the propellor Brooklyn arrived there on Thursday with tidings that the two missing boats, having on board a number of the crew and passengers of the R. G. Coburn, had been picked up by an inward bound barge and taken into Presque Isle. Ten persons, it is stated, were in one of the boats and eight in the other. Survivors of the wre

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1871.

CITY TICKET

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. MCGOWAN.

HAWKINS, the Mormon, indicted in the Federal Court for lascivious cohabitation, which is the language employed to describe the feature of Mormonism which permits plurality of wives,) has been convicted. This is an auspicious beginning. BRIGHAM YOUNG will be shortly tried for a much graver offense, and considering that the laws of the land are for the first time being enforced in Utah, the head of Mormondom cannot be considered entirely secure.

THE St. Louis *Republican* recurs to the discussion of the passive Presidential policy, which it had the honor to propose first as the true course of the Democratic party. It continues to argue that "President GRANT is a disturbing element in the Republican party," and that "a large and influential element in that party who will certainly either vote for him as against a Democratic nominee, or not vote at all, would welcome an opportunity to oppose and defeat him, if they could do so without placing their life-long opponents in power." "As between GRANT and a Democratic nominee," it says, "they would reluctantly support GRANT; as between GRANT and any other possible Republublican candidate, they would gladly support the latter." This is the ground work of the idea, and the course thus indicated, it is maintained, is the only one the Democratic party should think of pursuing, if it expects to play any part in the next Presidential election. The proposition, argues the *Republican*, "involves no disbandment of the Democratic party, as some Democrats imagine. It means nothing more nor less than a withdrawal as a party from the national contest by a refusal to nominate a presidential ticket." The proposition has been extensively approved; its opponents, however, maintain that the difference between pursuing such a course and running a regular candidate, is only the difference between getting into ones own grave and being buried by somebody else. With the Republican party it makes not a particle of difference which course is pursued.

"WHEN a deed is done for freedom," says an American poet, "through the broad earth's aching breast runs a thrill of joy prophetic." The echo of our own Emancipation proclamation comes back from Brazil, borne upon the hallelujahs of two millions of unshackled slaves. The lower House of the Legislature, it will be recollected, passed a gradual extinction bill some two months ago; and now the Senate, by an overwhelming majority, has indorsed the measure. Of the exact details of the plan we are not yet informed, but they are probably substantially those of the bill which passed the House of Deputies. This measure provided for gradual emancipation, and allowed a limited compensation to the slave-holders. Every child of slave parents, born after the passage of the act, is declared free, as also are all slaves held by the Crown, while those who are still retained in bondage are granted the right to hold and inherit property, and to purchase themselves at once on tendering the amount of official valuation, which is probably placed at a very moderate figure. The measure also provides a fund for purchasing and freeing those who are owned by the Church. The Emperor DON PEDRO is now absent in Europe, but he has for a long time been anxious to bring about the abolition of slavery in his dominions, and there is no doubt that the bill has already received the sanction of the Regent, his daughter, who is as strongly in favor of freedom as himself. The Spanish West India Islands are now the only part of the Western hemisphere where slavery exists, nor can it be long before it will be abolished there also.

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw with good opinion of the law"; but why the Democratic press of the North should make such a hideous to-do over the President's proclamation of martial law in the nine Ku-Klux counties of South Carolinia, fairly puzzles us. That it is producing a good effect is evident from the reports which reach us by telegraph of the number who are coming in and voluntarily delivering themselves up to the United States Marshal. It is to be greatly deplored that any necessity for resorting to such extreme measures should exist, but the people of those counties have no right to complain. They were warned of the consequences, and preferred to risk them rather than to compel the order to disperse and give up their arms as directed. Had they been so minded they could have stamped out the whole organization, for it is notorious that the leading men of the infected districts hold the reins of the whole conspiracy in their hands. Their sullen obstinacy has brought upon them whatever inconvenience or distress they now suffer. We are sorry that the general business stagnation and embarrassment which is reported to exist should include the innocent as well as the guilty people, but the responsibility for this state of things rests wholly at the doors of their leading men. It was a critical moment, and it is probable that had the Government exhibited the least sign of hesitation, increased violence and outrages would have ensued. We still adhere to our opinion that it is only the Southern people themselves who can effectually extirpate the spirit of lawlessness in the South, but that is no reason why the Government should fail to protect its citizens, nor any argument why the rod should not be laid on the fool's back.

THE fact that the New York Republican County Convention has indorsed the nominations previously made by the Reform Democrats, is a cheering sign for that city. We have all along held that the only effectual way of ridding municipal governments of corruption, is by discarding party issues and divisions, and adopting the principle of choosing the best men—by which we mean the most honest and capable—irrespective of their peculiar views on national politics. That General SIGEL should have been placed at the head of the ticket by the Democratic Reformers is perhaps the strongest evidence they could have given of their determination not to let party politics stand in the way of the attainment of civic reform; while the course which Judge BARRETT has hitherto pursued affords equally good grounds for believing that he will not disappoint the hopes of the Republicans in helping to bring about this result. There is no use in denying the fact that the widespread evils which underlie the management of our great cities generally, are very largely the result of attempting to administer the affairs of great commercial centres on the narrow plan of political partisanship, in disregard of the general welfare; and in defiance of public opinion, and we venture to predict that so long as this practice continues to be followed anything like genuine and lasting reform will be found impossible. The exposure and expulsion of one ring by another, equally hungry and tricky, does not purify from corruption and rascality, but only gives a change of venal masters. The need of the hour in city governments is not political gibberish, but the exclusion of all jealousies and prejudices based on national grounds, and a coalition of all honest men in favor of frugal and upright government, and uncompromising in their opposition to clique ascendancy and ring rule.

CATASTROPHES THE RESULT OF NATURAL CAUSES.

For more than a fortnight now the newspapers have contained little more of especial interest than details of the reign of fire in the Northwest, and the same fearful subject is still the topic which takes precedence of all others in the minds of the people. Over the vast extent of the country from the extreme north to the farthest south, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, they talk, as they think, about little else. In the churches the calamity furnishes the burden of sermons and prayers; in the family, on change, and in all places wherever two or three meet together, the latest word concerning the great desolation is eagerly inquired for, or becomes the subject of earnest discussion and sympathetic conference.

PERSONS present at Chicago during the great conflagration say that amidst the horrors of the scene it was easy to discover from casual remarks of residents whose entire earthly possessions were vanishing away in flame and smoke, that even they found a transient consolation in the comparative magnitude of the catastrophe. To the heroically elastic and energetic character whose proper tendency is to rise against and resist antagonism the thought will seem no unnatural or unworthy compensation. In a moment of excitement and prior to mature reflection, it may seem as comforting to have lost one's all in a magnificent disaster as to have lost it in a magnificent enterprise, especially if the practice of incurring ambitious risks has become a habit.

Looked at from a very different point of view, these terrible devastations in Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan may be justly regarded as entitled to a place among the grandeurs of the extraordinary age in which they occur. There never was a Chicago before; it was the product and one of the most wonderful phenomena of the time. In 1831 a mere trading post among Indian wigwams, and growing up before the eyes of millions of people still young, into a great and beautiful city, comprehending within its compass all the treasures of an extensive commerce and refined civilization, it was an amazement to entire Christendom, or we may say to the whole world. Chicago could have been produced at no other time in the world's history; it was the direct result of the control over the powers of nature secured by the astounding discoveries and inventions of the present age. What is true of Chicago is, under certain limitations, equally true of the entire West and Northwest. They have been colonized and opened up by the use of agencies but recently made available, and with a rapidity proceeding not only directly from them, but from the excitement imparted by them to the human ministers of their powcr. Temporary control of the great agencies of nature, or the ability to apply them to specific uses, is, however, still far from mastery. In the employment of them fearful accidents are constantly occurring, and men who employ them have not yet learned to work in harmony with their essential conditions. Chicago, without the newly discovered agents, would have been impossible, but having become possible, the necessities of its position demanded for its safety such precautions as the rapidity of its construction forbade, and as the inexperience and confidence of its builders readily dispensed with. So also in the new settlements to the West and North. The colonists hurried on by the excitement of the time, and driven by the seeming urgency of their situations, in their eagerness to subdue the land and make it fruitful, they forgot or disregarded the conditions of safety. Besides obvious neglects, it is sufficient merely to mention the irrational and reckless destruction of forest trees. Ignorant of or indifferent to the important functions fulfilled by them in the economy of nature, the settlers have almost everywhere destroyed a cause of rain in cutting them down, and thus, while diminishing the fertility of their land, have contributed to produce those fearful droughts now so common throughout the western country. By the drought of this season, extending from the beginning of August, not only every green thing was withered, but the springs and streams were dried up, and even the ground for many inches beneath the surface was completely divested of moisture. Hence, when there was nothing else to transmit the fire, it actually raged in the ground, and not uncommonly destroyed trees by the roots. Much has been lately said as to the impropriety of ascribing the calamities in question to the peculiar wickedness of the sufferers, and with most that has been said we heartily agree. But natural laws are inexorable, and it is neither uncharitable nor unphilosophical to believe that mistakes of the kind referred to, are also punished in a purely natural way. And however terrible the sufferings of which we hear as the results of the late fires, it may be that the calamity of a comparatively small and scattered population is, in the way of warning, to prevent what would be an incomparably more awful catastrophe in a more densely settled region.

But, however the calamities may be regarded in their essential character, in the impression which they have produced on the world at large, they have undoubtedly manifested in the most striking way the grandeur of the time. Such intensity of sympathy and such promptitude in rendering assistance were never before seen in this country, and hardly in any other, unless the feeling and action called forth in Great Britain by the East Indian catastrophe of 1857 may suggest a comparison. The fact is a revelation of the new character wrought in the Christian world by the intimate relations between all its members established by the telegraph and the railroad. Strangers thus brought into near connection feel for and aid one another as intimate friends. The social and material interests of cities separated by half the world having become in fact identical, the people seem to feel the responsibilities of the partnership and to recognize the corresponding duties. Not only from every section of the United States, but from England and Ireland, from France and Germany, aid is sent for the sufferers. It is an amazing exhibition of the civilizing and refining influence of true progress in the arts of peace. But all the assistance rendered will be needed, and, in spite of all, fearful sufferings during the coming winter will be unavoidable.

An important misunderstanding is abroad concerning wooden pavements in connection with the Chicago fire. Instead of being the highways on which the fire careered madly through the city, as has been reported, we are assured that these pavements are all that remain of service in the burnt district. It is reported to us that they stood the test better than the cobble stone pavements; for, while only the surface of the former was charred, the latter, subjected to the intense heat, were virtually ruined and will have to be removed. The Chicago *Journal* of Friday bears witness to the fire-proof character of the wooden pavements as follows:

"Some of the editors of newspapers in distant parts of the country attribute the rapid spread of the Great Fire to our wooden pavements. This is one of the many misapprehensions into which our contemporaries have been led by false and superficial reports. The fact is, the Nicolson and other pavements, in the destroyed streets in which they had been laid, are preserved almost uninjured by the fire. They did not burn at all, being only slightly damaged in some localities."

THE conviction and punishment of the late Collector and Deputy Collector of the port of Baltimore for embezzling the public moneys of the United States shows that the Government is in earnest in prosecuting the good work of reform, and contrasts very creditably with the desperate attempts of Tammany to shield its criminals from the operations of the law. There is no doubt that the Administration has hitherto been somewhat relaxx in dealing with the participants and defaulters who have crept into the public service, but it is encouraging to note that this apathy has at length been shaken into life, and that neither previous patriotic services nor present political station henceforth to be allowed to stand between justice and the wrong-doer. This is the spirit that is needed. Punish the guilty, whoever they may be, and we shall soon have a purification of the whole political atmosphere. The conviction and punishment of Paymaster HOOPER, followed by that of these other officials, will exert an incalculable influence for good throughout the whole public service. And it is to be hoped that the work will continue without stop. The only way of arresting corruption is by making an example of our criminals. The matter is not a partisan one, it is one that involves the best honor and welfare of the Republic. Let us have an end of fraud and knavery, and a beginning of things for which no true citizen need blush.

BARON DE ITAJUBA, who has been selected by the Emperor of Brazil as a member of the Geneva Board of Arbitration, as well advanced in years, and has passed the greater part of his life abroad. Formerly he was Professor of Commercial Law in the Law School at Recipe, Province of Pernambuco, but becoming wearied with the duties and tedious routine of his place, and anxious to avail himself of the superior advantages afforded for study in Europe, he resigned his professorship, and in 1834 accepted the office of Consul-General at Hamburg. After having resided in that city several years, he married a German lady, who, at the time, was considered to be very wealthy. In 1852 he was appointed by the Emperor to be his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Prussia. At Berlin he is said to have always been held in the highest consideration, and to have enjoyed the particular esteem of the King of Prussia and now Emperor of Germany. In 1867 he received the appointment, in the same quality at Paris, and it was during the same year that he was honored with the title of Baron de Itajuba; he was previously called Marcos Antonio de Araujo.

THE virtual consummation of the lease of the New Jersey Railroads by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is attracting renewed attention from the press of the country. The Boston *Advertiser* says the power which the latter company "has obtained, chiefly for leases for long lines, is incalculable, and, when regarded in the light of the possibilities which involves it is appalling." To this it adds:

"When the New Jersey property is acquired, one man will exercise the controlling influence over lines from San Francisco to New York and over numberless branches and connecting or feeding lines. Not only will the much greater commercial magnetism of New York then be free to operate along all this vast network, without encountering an artificial break at Philadelphia,—but, also, the men who will then find a profit in sending goods over as many miles of their line as possible will prefer to forward all the freight they can through New Jersey to New York."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A new and very simple method of distinguishing between real and apparent death has been recently discovered by M. Laborde. When a sharp steel needle—not cased only with steel—is driven into the tissues of a living man or animal, in a short time it loses it metallic lustre and becomes dim—or, in scientific language, is oxidized; while a similar needle may remain for an hour or more in the tissues of a dead subject without undergoing any apparent change. Hence the oxidation or non oxidation of the needle affords a decisive proof whether death is real or only apparent.

Secretary Boutwell has received from France a specimen of the 260,000 five-franc pieces made of silver stolen from the churches and issued by the Commune during its brief existence. In coining these pieces the Communists used the dies of the first republic, with the motto "Dieu Protege la France" on the outer edge. They desired to change this to "L'Union fait la Force," but had no time to do so.

The plucky Chicago man who ordered a lot of sugars and syrups in New York, just after the fire, and promised to have his store rebuilt by the time the goods arrived, has kept his word. Thurday last he telegraphed to his New York friends: "We enter a new store to-morrow made since the fire and resume payment in full and at maturity."

The famous French tri-color is still flying from the spire of the cathedral at Metz. There is said to be in all Metz only one man who is both skillful enough and daring enough to climb the steeple to its entire height. This is he who placed the the flag there. He is a poor workman, who during the war attached the flag to the peak of the spire for five francs, but the patriotic Frenchman has refused the Prussian Government's offer of 5,000 francs to remove it.

The transmission of diamonds and other valuable articles in letters and papers from Europe, in order to evade the duty thereon, has become so general that the Government is obliged to consider measures for breaking up this system of defrauding the revenue. It is proposed that wherever any foreign mails are received, such letters as contain more than written matter shall be retained, and the party addressed informed that a letter awaits personal examination at the postoffice. If the letter is to be forwarded to an interior city the postmaster of that city is to be instructed not to deliver the same until he is satisfied that the contents are not subject to the tariff.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. General Lander was not so unfortunate at the Chicago fire as the newspaper paragraphs have been representing. Through the kindness of a total stranger she was taken from the Tremont House beyond the limits of the fire, losing none of her theatrical wardrobe or other luggage.

A curious incident happened at the Park Concert, at Amsterdam, recently. Several Prussian officers in full uniform were present. The band struck up "Die Wacht am Rhein," which was one of the pieces set down on the programme. Thereupon the audience took it that their heads to comport themselves lustily. The band, to soothe them, glided into the Dutch national air, "Wien Neerlands Bloed in den Aderen Vloeit." At the first strains the Prussian officers uncovered, rose from their seats and remained standing until the conclusion.

HERR Woermann, shipowner, of Hamburg, has been commissioned to procure a coffin for his present Majesty the King of Jberio, on the west coast of Africa. "The coffin is of firwood, polished on the outside, and on the inside furnished very comfortably. It is lined with red velvet, and has soft velvet cushions. There are five glass windows in the lid, to let the light enter; and under it is placed a mirror for aid to reflection. The handles and feet are of tin, as well as the window settings; and, lastly, the coffin's arrangement is completed by two bottles of geneva and the necessary glasses." It is also stated that this box is to be placed in the meantime "in his Majesty's State apartments," where it is to be hoped the two bottles of geneva will not prove too tempting.

In the performance of Macbeth at Booth's Theater, New York, for the benefit of the Chicago sufferers, Mr. Edwin Booth appeared as "Macbeth," Miss Cushman as "Lady Macbeth," Mr. Creswick as "Macduf," and Mr. Waller as "Angus." A better Shakspearian performance, says the *World*, has not been seen in that city in many years. Mr. Booth and Miss Cushman were recalled after every act, and the enthusiasm of the audience knew no bounds. Of the magnitude of that audience a sufficient idea can be formed by a knowledge of the fact that there was $5,375 taken in at the doors.

Mr. John Samuel Gough, the father of the distinguished temperance reformer and orator, John B. Gough, died at Upper Holloway, a suburb of London, on Sunday morning, September 24. He had attained the great age of ninety-four, and had been confined to his room for only three weeks prior to his death.

English critics have now an opportunity to grow enthusiastic over some primitive poetry of their own. Joseph Salpesy, a veritable cow-herd, who has taught himself how to read, has published a small book of poems, describing quite effectively the incidents and topographies of that part of the world he is acquainted with—the coal-pit.

The once celebrated danseuse, Fanny Elsler, is now said to be living quietly at the Hague, occupying most of her time in raising flowers, of which she is passionately fond. Roses are her favorites, and the last one raised was pinkish in color, and for some time borne her name, and which is much prized in Holland. Though she danced before our grandmothers, she has ended *Quite Contrary*, on her sixty-first year. She is much esteemed in the Dutch capital for her numerous deeds of charity.

General Hancock.

You remark that the result of the late election in this State has been particularly damaging to the prospects of General Hancock.

I think you are mistaken in supposing that his chances with the Democracy ever did amount to anything.

The share he had in the execution of so good a Catholic as Mrs. Surrat settled that question long ago. Everybody knows, of course, how far the "inking off" of our Chief Magistrate was a Roman Catholic affair. And how much patina was taken by the Church to shelter John, until he found his way eventually into the Pope's Zouaves.

There is not a Romanist in Pennsylvania who would vote for Hancock, or be allowed to do so, and as they now constitute the *bone and sinew* of the Democratic party, and must be consulted in all things to give it any show at an election in this State—or indeed anywhere else—his nomination of such a man as Hancock, a man for whom they would only be gladly taken for their candidate, is entirely out of the question. If you doubt it, ask the first Catholic you meet, and he will tell you what he thinks of Hancock. ANTI-POPE.

Architecture and Conflagration.

Some of the worst faults in Chicago architecture are referred to in a letter written by Horace White, of the Chicago *Tribune* to the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

"I saw buildings of whatever kind, crumbled away at once. Iron stood as little as stone. Brick alone resisted the heat, and many structures of this material would probably have been saved if they had been properly arranged internally. The postoffice was a fair sample of the so-called fire-proof buildings. The floors were of tiles, resting upon brick arches supported by iron beams. Iron columns supplied the place of interior walls. The windows, sashes and doors were of iron—in fact there was hardly any wood in the building except the furniture. The heat, however, was sufficient to warp the iron columns and displace the beams, and so the whole interior tumbled into the cellar. The *Tribune* building had inside brick walls, strengthened with iron columns, and securely braced. It stood while everything around was blazing, but it was burned out at last, and a large part of the front was knocked out by the warping of the iron beams. We are informed that the thick walls of the fire buildings in Chicago were as a general thing nine inches in thickness—mere shells highly ornamental but offering no barrier to the flames. They were burned as a matter of course, and their burning created a furnace in which no fire-proof building could stand. Herein Chicago has been taught a lesson. But will she heed it?

THE Rev. Colonel Granville Moody has preached a sermon on the Chicago fire, wherein the calamity which has befallen Chicago is attributed to the fact that the city recently gave a majority vote against Sunday and the Liquor Laws. He likewise finds in the fire "a retributive judgment on a city which has shown such a devotion in its worship to the Golden Calf." A list of cities is furnished, from Babylon to Chicago, including Cincinnati, New York and Boston, which have either been destroyed, or may expect to be destroyed, on account of their sins. We hope that we are sufficiently grateful for the Rev. Mr. Moody for leaving Pittsburgh out of the lists. Touching his mode of reasoning, the New York *Tribune* "comes back on him" after the following fashion, which should, perhaps, be regarded as an additional proof that the Rev. Mr. Moody has put New York in the right place, and that the city is fully deserving of its predicted fate:

If Mr. Moody finds any satisfaction in representing the Lord of Hosts as a sort of Justice of the Peace, we suppose that it is useless to try to argue him out of his folly; but, perhaps, he may not be pleased to be told that the most degraded heathen races are precisely of his mind.

THE organization of the Geneva Board of Arbitrators for the consideration of the Alabama question is now completed by the appointment mentioned in Saturday's COMMERCIAL, of the Brazilian Minister to France as a member of the Commission. The Board will convene within about six weeks; since, under the provisions of the treaty the Governments of the United States and Great Britain are each to deliver to the tribunal, on the 15th of December of the present year, a statement of its views concerning the controversy between them. Four months afterward the two Governments are to deliver to the arbitrators their respective counter-statements in response to the previous statements, and in two months thereafter each Government is to present a final argument or summing up of the whole case. These statements are all to be written or printed, but should the tribunal require any further elucidation with regard to points in dispute, a verbal argument, either oral or in writing, may be made by the counsel of the respective countries. The final decision of the arbitrators is to be rendered within three months from the close of the arguments.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* says that by the failure of C. T. Yerkes, Jr., & Co., the funds of the city treasury are found in deficit to the amount of $487,000, this amount having been virtually loaned to the firm, who were large operators in city loans, as well as other stocks. Messrs. Yerkes & Co. have considerable property—enough, it is said, with the securities on the official bond of the City Treasurer, which is for $100,000, to secure the city from loss.

THE strike of coal miners of Clay county, Indiana, is at an end, and work in all the mines will be resumed to-day. A conference of operators and miners was held, at which the former conceded the demands of the miners, who agreed on their part to make no further demand or occasion any further trouble during the season. Owing to this concession, it is probable that an immediate advance in the price of coal will take place.

A LETTER has been addressed by Bishop Stevens to the clergy and parishes of the new diocese about to be set off in Pennsylvania, informing them that he has called a convention to meet in St. Stephens Church, Harrisburg, on the 8th of November, to organize a new diocese. The new diocese will embrace that portion of the state lying west and north of the western line of the counties of Chester, Montgomery and Bucks.

THE Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL has given another evidence of its great enterprise as a newspaper, in the publication yesterday of seventeen sermons delivered in that city on Saturday last upon the Chicago calamity.—*Sunday Dispatch, Thursday.*

The above is all right except that the sermons were delivered on Sunday, and printed in the COMMERCIAL on Monday.

OFFICIAL and estimated returns at the Secretary of State's office at Columbus, make the majority in Ohio for Noyes, the Republican candidate for Governor, 19,145. Complete returns will swell it above 20,000.

"Fallen Women."

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

On reading the recent editorial in one of our dailies with the above caption, the first thought that flashed through my mind was, could there be a more detestable caption for a newspaper article? Why apply an odious epithet to one portion of a class of criminals while their guilty accomplices of the other part walk abroad enjoying the most honorable titles among men?

True, these women have fallen from the high estate of moral purity; but have not their guilty paramours done the same? Why not apply the term "fallen" to both? Because men would not endure the infamy contained in that term.

Our object, however, is not to find fault with terms, but to state a few thoughts which that article suggested.

One of the subjects that seems to be engrossing the public minds of the better portion of the community is the reclaiming to a life of virtue women who are walking the downward road of sin. From the article referred to we learn that those who have entered upon this good work have failed to accomplish much, "because their efforts have not been seconded by the community as they should be." Is this the true cause? Has not this failure come more from the illogical reasoning of the authors of the proposed reform, together with a lack of a proper understanding of human nature, than from want of outside aid?

They reasoned thus: These poor women are out, cast, homeless and friendless—all they need is sympathy and kindness. We will make a home for them, teach them the beauty, the loveliness of virtue and deformity of vice. We will take away the necessity of their making their living in this way; after a time we will procure homes for them in respectable families, and thus lead them from their old ways of sin to lives of virture and industry.

When "Dame Partington" undertook to mop up the ocean she overlooked a very important item; she neglected to note the fact that the supply must be stopped; had she not made that mistake she might soon have accomplished what she desired. Our friends have made the same mistake. They may build "Homes for the Fallen," depopulate every house of ill-fame, reclaim every woman therein, yet if no means are used to stop the supply of victims, at the close of one year the houses will be refilled, and the work of destruction would go on constantly. The average life of these women after they have entered on the course of sin is about seven years, and yet there is always a sufficiency to supply the place of those removed by death and otherwise. Poverty on the one hand and money on the other are always pouring in a flood of victims to keep full the sea of crime. Every one that goes out by the door of death or into a home but leaves an opening for another soul to go down to hell. Sad thought, but true.

We are told that neither poverty, want of employment nor harsh treatment drives woman to a life of impurity. We will not argue that here, but we do know that so long as labor is not considered honorable in women, nor made profitable for her, and so long as vice pays better without much more loss of health than honest industry, so long will there be women willing to obtain money in a way men think it not wrong for them to spend it.

So long as the present customs of society prevail, so long as public opinion remains unchanged, and nave in regard to this exist as they are, just so long will there be lost women by the score and lost men by the hundreds.

A radical change is needed here. It is men who need reclaiming not women. Young men go into society fresh from the teachings of good and pure minded mothers who have taught them in the way they should go; but society has charge of them now; a second way is opened for them to walk in, every door to wealth, honor and position is thrown open; no bars, no hindrances to bar ow bone teachings of virtue and honesty must bring them. Wealth must be obtained at all odds; money pours into their coffers, and when much of it is spent in dissipation and midnight revels, in deoying the first protocol into the net of destruction and blackening the souls of the pure, society smilingly looks approval, and they, glorying in their shame, step into the seats society has reserved for her most honored guests.

The are polished as they are, honorable men receive them as fit companions for their pure-minded daughters. They become husbands, false and faithless as the arch-fiend himself, but "public sentiment upholds them and the law protects them. They have wealth, position, power, are honored and respected and can continue to walk in the free and easy path society has made for them. What if the wife's heart does break, it is not the first life that has been destroyed by his rude hand.

Puritan theories and Brighamatic practices will always be powerless in destroying the homes of enlightened Americans, but here is a monster in our midst which is rendering homeless tens of thousands of the best wives in the country, for that is no home where affection and virtue are wanting on the part of the husband or father. He is driving down to hell hundreds of thousands of men who would otherwise have been noble examples of virtue. This is the monster cruel as death, which encourages men in vice, which looks lenitently, nay, approvingly upon crime in men clothed by man, while with the flaming sword of red-hot indignation they drive the woman, no more guilty than he, down to destruction.

But we are told here is the remedy, here the women are befriended, a home is provided. Is it so? Suppose you wished to reform, would you adopt such a method? How many would accept the terms? If they wanted to reform, if they had any respect enough left for that, would they not hurl back the proffered kindness with that contempt born of the dark of manly virtue which proved them worthy of being saved?

Supposes society had barred its doors against guilty man, made him an outcast, shunned by his fellowmen and despised by women; suppose his own sex would treat him the same in his company, on the streets, at his home, or elsewhere; they would screen from him when coming in contact, and the wives of these men would forbid them to speak to or to be seen with him; after he had received all the terrible punishment the laws could inflict, or the power of man to inflict, what would be think of the home you would offer him, set apart for him and his kind, where, instead of being rid of the terrible curse of ostracism, it would stare him in the face continually; where he would be shunned, and scrawled over the entrance, stamped on the doorposts and inscribed on the walls, "Leper. No respectable person comes here. Pass by on the other side. Call this home by what name you please, it must forever be known as the hell-hole of the inmates. If we know anything of human nature, we must admit that no man would take to be a kindness to be so treated. Would he not say, it is the old punishment in a different form? I am as completely shut out of respectable homes as before; all who look upon me know what I am. Whether I remain or go hence every man's eye is upon me, with the searching glance of criticism burning into my soul, reading the inmost thoughts. No one comes to see me, but rather let me hide my shame in the dark dens of vice than thus proclaim it to all. Is woman less sensitive than man? Is she to be so treated? We answer "equality, justice to all alike." Make it as honorable for woman to work outside her own home as for man. Let the doors of all professions, employments and various kinds of business be unbarred; help her prepare them, with the searching gaze

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

OFFERS FOR SALE THE NEW BONDS OF THE

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

Bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

FOR SALE AT

90 and Accrued Interest.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER RELIABLE SECURITIES

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS.

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

R. DILWORTH & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85½ and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, October 21, 1871.

The closing condition of the local money market for the week is much closer and tighter somewhat on actual stringency than a week ago. The demand on all the leading discount houses and banks has been quite heavy, and a great deal of matured paper had to be renewed. Much of the coal paper maturing had to be extended, and in some instances had to be shifted to other banks or thrown on the outside market where it was taken at increased rates of discount. The protracted low stage of the rivers has been a great loss, as well as a great embarrassment to that class of business men who depended upon river navigation.

—At Philadelphia the *Ledger* says: The money market is in a stringent condition, but nearly every one seems to be disposed to make the best of the situation, and to get along as well as possible until such times as monetary affairs shall once again get established on a better footing. The banks are short, but generally speaking their interest in their disposition is doing as much as possible to remove all obstructions from the pathway of business. Rates are now of secondary importance. The banks are generally devoting their resources to the assistance of the business community, which, as a rule, absorb the bulk of their available funds. This leaves no considerable amount for outside paper to be provided for as it best may, and the offer of 8 or 9 per cent. does not always insure negotiation, even when first-class paper is on the character of the paper offered. As a rule, regular customers, however, are supplied at the rates of 6 per cent., which is quite freely paid on call loans. To stock operators, even with large margins, anywhere from 9 to 12 per cents. is charged.

—At Chicago the *Tribune* remarks that the experience of the banks, to-day, was so diverse in the cases of different ones that it is difficult to generalize, except upon a few points. The fact is, however, is that the banks are doing no discounting; another is, that their country customers are not drawing on them for much money; and still another and more important one is that the banks are receiving deposits freely. The banks of Chicago hold more cash means than they did three days ago. We believe we are safe in particularizing so far as to say that there is not a respectable commercial house in the city which does not hold more money to-day than it did three days ago. But, on other points than these, there is a large difference in the experience of the banks. Some of them find their debtors paying up with remarkable prom ptitude considering the circumstances. Reports that two-thirds of their city commercial paper, which has matured since the fire, has been paid. In the case of others not more than one-third of such paper matured since the fire, has been paid. The difference in favor of the latter is due to the fact that certain classes of customers, such as lumber and provision dealers, suffered but little, while merchants and jobbers suffered the most severely.

—The majority of the banks are not protesting city paper when not paid at maturity. There is no particular advantage in protesting paper at the present time, which are residents of this State, as the indorsers are held liable by the law, even without immediate protest, upon default of payment at maturity. Collections sent to banks here from abroad are being generally paid, because the paper is generally made in other States, and we have no particular protest upon failure to pay at maturity.

We have, after all, every reason for that deposits in the banks are increasing in the aggregate, though this will probably not hold good in regard to all individual banks.

Money is obtainable without much difficulty for advances on grain in store and in transit, and this, partly for the reason mentioned yesterday, that some of the railroad companies—the C., R. & Q. we understand in particular—are disposed to accept receipts for freight and passengers to accumulate here and be used by the banks to make loans upon, to the instant of being remitted to New York to lie in bank there according to their usual practice.

Exchange is taken by the banks at one-fourth of one per cent. discount. Savings banks depositors are, it is said, beginning to withdraw their money because that their banks have not followed the example of the commercial banks, and removed all restrictions upon the percentage of deposits which they offer to pay immediately. We think, however, this dissatisfaction is manifested by only a few, as the large number who have as much as twenty dollars due to them in any small proportion have drawn out the whole of that amount, and the banks do not care as much money offered for deposit as to drawn out. The officers of the banks generally seem to be in favor of rescinding their resolution in regard to the limit of $20, and as soon as unanimity of action can be obtained on the part of all the savings banks, it will be done. In the meantime any depositor who feels disposed can give the required notice, and notice required by the by-laws of those institutions before drawing out as large a sum as one hundred dollars. We believe, however, that the savings banks will be so far settled in a few weeks that the officers in the savings banks will waive all their privileges under these by-laws, and allow every depositor to draw out his whole balance at once if he wants it.

—The following table made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 21, 1871.	10:30	11:15	12:30	2:30	3:00 P.M.
C. & H.	87¼	87¼	88	87¾	88¼
Do. Scrip.	82	82	82	82	82
Erie	27	27	27	27	27
Reading	107¾	107¾	107¾	108	108¼
Harlem	131	131			
Mich. Cent.	116	116	116	116	116
Lake Shore	95	95	95	95½	95¾
Illinois Cent.	133				
Chave. & Furn.	113½	113	117	115	115
C. & N. W.	88	88	88¾	89	89
Do. pref.	88	88	88	88	88
Rock Island	99	99¼	99¾	99	99¼
St. Paul	90	90	90¾	90	90
Do. pref.	74½	74¾	75	74¾	75
Tol. & Wabash	55½	55¾	56	56	56
Do. pref.					
Fort Wayne		96¾	96¾	97	
Ohio & Miss.	27	27	27	27½	27¾
Chic. & Alton		112			
Do. pref.		114			
R. I. & Erie		103			
N. J. Central		103			
Canton		56			
W. U. Tel.	58¾	58		59¼	59¼
Quicksilver	36	36			
Pacific Mail	44¾	45	45¾	46¼	47
Adams Ex.		51			
Wells F. Ex.		51			
American Ex.		61			
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	98½
Philadelphia and Erie	23
Lehigh Navigation	84
Catawissa preferred	43¼
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	46¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	58
North Pennsylvania Railroad	57
Camden and Amboy Railroad	125½
Schuylkill Navigation	15¾
Readings	53¾

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY EVENING, October 21, 1871.

ARRIVALS.

The following are the arrivals of live stock at the Central Yards for the week ending October 21st, as reported by Mr. C. H. Martin, Yard Master: Cattle, 356 cars; hogs, 202 cars; sheep, 72 cars; horses, 18 cars; mules, 8 cars.

The receipts very light to-day, though for the week the offerings have been heavy. There is no trading going on as most of the buyers have left for the East. The market closes dull and weak, with not very flattering prospects ahead. The following quotations are prices asked for the different grades: Extra, 6 to 1,500 lbs. steers, 5¾c to 5¾c; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., 4¾c to 5c; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., 4¼c to 4¾c; bulls, stags and cows, 900 to 1,500 lbs., 2½ to 3½c.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs are fair for this time of the week. The market, under the influence of a fair demand, ruled active, and a good many changed hands at prices pretty much the same as those of yesterday. The following are the closing rates of the market: For Extra, Philadelphia, $5 00; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250 $4 85@4 95; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220 $4 40@4 60; rough to common $4 35.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep are light to-day. The market continues steady with scarcely any change in prices since our last. The demand has been fair all the week, and a good deal of stock has changed hands. The market closes steady at the following rates for the different kinds and grades: Extra, 100 to 108 lbs, $5 25 to $5 50; good to prime, 95 to 98 lbs, $4 75 to $5 00; decent to fair, 75 to 90 lbs, $4 00 to $4 50; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 25 to $ 75; look for old sculawags, by the head, $1 50.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, October 21, 1871.

REMARKS.—We cannot forbear once more complimenting the weather, which is all that heart could wish. The streets during the week just closed have been thronged from early morn until late in the evening with seekers after pleasure, business and gain. Merchants and dealers from far and near were in the city looking after their fall and winter stocks of dry goods, groceries, manufactured articles, &c., &c. And from the heavy purchases made we opine both sellers and buyers were fully satisfied. With regard to prices there have been t it few changes during the past week, and none that we can hear of to-day. There were fair sales of grain at the Exchange this morning. Flour remains unchanged in price, with ample stocks on hand. Groceries continue active. Bacon and provisions quiet and steady. Cheese is held firmly with a tendency of prices to higher figures. Apples still far in excess of the demand. Buckwheat flour is a shade lower. Chestnuts plenty. Butter—prices unchanged. Eggs —receipts light and market firm at quotations:

Below will be found the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts since our last 1,600 bbls. Prime winter apples are held at $3 00@3 25 per bush; common owing to the heavy stock on hand, are dull sale. Winter are held at $3 00@3 25 per bush; common $2 00@2 25.

APPLE BUTTER—There is an increased demand, with sales at 7½@7½c ₩ gallon.

BEANS—Common to choice white, 4½@4½c; prime; 90 ₩ bush; mixed, 4½@4½c.

BEESWAX—Quiet and steady at 30@31c ₩ lb.

BOARDS—We are reported sales white navy at $2 00@2 50 ₩ bush.

CIDER—The receipts are large and prices lower; Sales at $5 50@7 00 ₩ barrel.

CHEESE—Factory New York or Goshen 16c; mild New York Goshen, September and October make, 15c; Ohio factory, 14@15c; Ohio flats, 15@16c; Ohio cheese sport $14 50. Lard, 8½@9; Chicago and Cincinnati refined, in tierces, 10½@11c; Chicago and Cincinnati, in kegs, 11½@12c.

CHESTNUTS—The supply is in excess of the demand; sales at $1 50 ₩ bushel.

DRIED FRUITS—There is a better demand with sales as follows: Peaches—Halves at 9½@10c per lb; quarters 5@7½c; mixed do. at 6½@7½c; apples at 6@7c.

CRACKERS—Boston S□; butter 7½c; cream 9½c; fruit 12½c; ginger 10½c; lemon 10½c; oyster 7½c; pilot 12½c; soda 12½c; sugar 10½c; wafer 12½c; pilot bread 5c; pilot 3½@4c; specialties 12½c; sugar jumbles 14c.

BROOM CORN—We are reported an active demand, with sales at 2½@3½c ₩ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Receipts light and prices firm at 4 40@4 50 ₩ bbl.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ½-lb cans ₩ doz, $1 75; 1-lb do ₩ doz, $3 25; 5-lb cans ₩ doz, $9 00 ₩ doz.

BROOMS—Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@2 50 per doz.

BITTERS—Hostetter's 26 gauges, 12 dozen remain unchanged; good to prime, for table use, at 17@18c; common, for medicinal use, 14@15c. Extra quality will sell up to 20c.

CANDLES—Prices range from 11½ up to 18, as to quality and variety.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; short weight 17c; mould 15c ₩ lb.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $2 50@3 75; Johnson, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $5 00 ₩ ton.

CARBON OIL—There was an active demand for carbon oil—Separative or fire test—which is held at 26c ₩ gallon.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $6 00; Philadelphia at $6 00.

EGGS—Supply light and market firm and steady at 26@28c ₩ dozen.

FLOUR—Receipts 702 barrels. There is more disposition on the part of holders to sell at quotations, and it is possible that concessions would be made to effect sales. Prices, though perhaps a trifle weaker, are not materially lower. We quote as follows: Superfine mill rates: Stores—Fancy brands winter $7 75; good Ohio winter $7 50; Minnesota for bakers $7 50; Wisconsin for bakers $7 75; Mills—Nattrass, white wheat $8 00; Panhandle, southern amber, $ 00; Morning Glory, red wheat, $8 00@9 00; fine, $5 00@5 50.

GRAIN—The following are the receipts of wheat, rye, corn, oats and barley for the past twenty-four hours:

Wheat sacks	1,319	Oats sacks	523
Rye sacks	203	Barley sacks	64
Corn sacks	973		

There was no business transacted at the Grain and Produce Exchange this morning, the members not having recovered from the fatigue of the journey to Baltimore. We anticipate a big business during the coming week. Considerable grain reached the grain elevator on Thursday and Friday, and a number of cars shipped out without being sold. It is said that large amounts are on the different roads, but from some cause have not arrived on time, thus putting dealers to great inconvenience. Should the bulk of the grain now on the way reach this market simultaneously it will have a tendency to reduce prices. But what can't be cured must be endured. The following are the ruling rates for grain: Wheat—No 1 spring, 1 50 ₩ bush; red $1 40@1 45. Oats—There has been a slight advance in prices; we quote prime white at 39@39c; mixed white 37@38c. The supply continues light, and there seems little disposition to operate at present. We asked, with few buyers. Rye—There is an active demand, and prices are 1@2c higher, being held 70@80c ₩ bush. Barley—We continue to quote prime nominal at 80@85c.

HAY—Light pressed scarce; timothy $26 ₩ ton; baled on track $23 50@24 00.

HIDES—In light demand at 2½@2½c.

HIDES—Green, salted 10½@11½c; green butchers 8c; green salted kip 14@15c; dry flint 18@18c.

HONEY—Sales at 28@30c per lb. Demand fair.

HOPS—Prime Yearlings 60@65 ₩ lb; choice 62½@ 12½c ₩ lb.

LARD OIL—Pittsburgh No. 1 75@78c; No. 2 60@ Chicago and Cincinnati extra winter strained 85c per gall.

POTATOES—Prices are unchanged, with the supply and demand about equal. Peachblows 60@75c per bush; Early Rose $3 00@3 25 per barrel; Baltimore do $3 00 to 3 25.

MILL FEED—There is a more active demand, with sales as follows—Middlings ₩ 100 lbs $2 00; second cuts $1 25; shorts $1 00; rye shorts $1 65; chopped corn and oats $1 75; buffalo gluten $2 ₩ bushel.

POULTRY—Supply fair; live, by the coop, 45 to 50c per pair, according to size and fatness.

PAPER—Printing, rag, 14c; ₩ lb; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 14c; wrapping, straw, 9½@10c; hanging, manila, 15@16c.

RAGS—There is a fair demand, with sales at 4@ ₩ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Demand active, with sales of ½ cans $1 50; ¼ $2; 1 lb $6 ₩ doz.

SALT—We are reported in store and on shore than $1 85, and in a small way at $2 00 ₩ bbl.

SEEDS—Timothy unchanged at $2 ₩ bu.

TALLOW—City rendered, No. 1, 9@9½c; country 7½@8c ₩ lb.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 98c; common rectified $1 00; proof rectified $1 10; rye and corn $1 25@1 35 gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@8 00 ₩ gallon, as to age.

Baltimore Grocery Market.

October 21.—Coffee—The market has been active and excited again this week, with heavy sales, chiefly speculative, and with a further large advance in prices. Sales for the week reach about 40,000 bags, and they include 5,000 bags Rio ex "Grey Eagle," understood at 15¾c, gold, in bond, this being the largest transaction first hands, and some 25,000 bags do, from second hands at from 15c to 17¾c, gold, in bond. A large part of the sales this week have been to New York speculators. The market closes strong, and we quote Rio, in bond, as ranging from 15½c to 17¾c, gold, for fair to prime; invoices, these figures being an advance of upwards of 50 per cent. on the rates current two or three months since. A part of this advance is no doubt legitimate, but it is largely speculative, as we note the arrival this week of the "Clifton," with 2,900 bags Rio, and the "Brothers," with 2,900 bags do, and these two cargoes comprise the entire stock in first hands. The stock in second hands is, however, between 60,000 and 70,000 bags.

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BEANS—Common to choice white, 4½@4½c; prime; 90 ₩ bush; mixed, 4½@4½c.

BEESWAX—Quiet and steady at 30@31c ₩ lb.

BOARDS—We are reported sales white navy at $2 00@2 50 ₩ bush.

CIDER—The receipts are large and prices lower; Sales at $5 50@7 00 ₩ barrel.

CHEESE—Factory New York or Goshen 16c; mild New York Goshen, September and October make, 15c; Ohio factory, 14@15c; Ohio flats, 15@16c; Ohio cheese sport $14 50. Lard, 8½@9; Chicago and Cincinnati refined, in tierces, 10½@11c; Chicago and Cincinnati, in kegs, 11½@12c.

CHESTNUTS—The supply is in excess of the demand; sales at $1 50 ₩ bushel.

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CRACKERS—Boston S□; butter 7½c; cream 9½c; fruit 12½c; ginger 10½c; lemon 10½c; oyster 7½c; pilot 12½c; soda 12½c; sugar 10½c; wafer 12½c; pilot bread 5c; pilot 3½@4c; specialties 12½c; sugar jumbles 14c.

BROOM CORN—We are reported an active demand, with sales at 2½@3½c ₩ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Receipts light and prices firm at 4 40@4 50 ₩ bbl.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ½-lb cans ₩ doz, $1 75; 1-lb do ₩ doz, $3 25; 5-lb cans ₩ doz, $9 00 ₩ doz.

BROOMS—Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@2 50 per doz.

BITTERS—Hostetter's 26 gauges, 12 dozen remain unchanged; good to prime, for table use, at 17@18c; common, for medicinal use, 14@15c. Extra quality will sell up to 20c.

CANDLES—Prices range from 11½ up to 18, as to quality and variety.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; short weight 17c; mould 15c ₩ lb.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $2 50@3 75; Johnson, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $5 00 ₩ ton.

CARBON OIL—There was an active demand for carbon oil—Separative or fire test—which is held at 26c ₩ gallon.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $6 00; Philadelphia at $6 00.

EGGS—Supply light and market firm and steady at 26@28c ₩ dozen.

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GRAIN—The following are the receipts of wheat, rye, corn, oats and barley for the past twenty-four hours:

Wheat sacks	1,319	Oats sacks	523
Rye sacks	203	Barley sacks	64
Corn sacks	973		

There was no business transacted at the Grain and Produce Exchange this morning, the members not having recovered from the fatigue of the journey to Baltimore. We anticipate a big business during the coming week. Considerable grain reached the grain elevator on Thursday and Friday, and a number of cars shipped out without being sold. It is said that large amounts are on the different roads, but from some cause have not arrived on time, thus putting dealers to great inconvenience. Should the bulk of the grain now on the way reach this market simultaneously it will have a tendency to reduce prices. But what can't be cured must be endured. The following are the ruling rates for grain: Wheat—No 1 spring, 1 50 ₩ bush; red $1 40@1 45. Oats—There has been a slight advance in prices; we quote prime white at 39@39c; mixed white 37@38c. The supply continues light, and there seems little disposition to operate at present. We asked, with few buyers. Rye—There is an active demand, and prices are 1@2c higher, being held 70@80c ₩ bush. Barley—We continue to quote prime nominal at 80@85c.

HAY—Light pressed scarce; timothy $26 ₩ ton; baled on track $23 50@24 00.

HIDES—In light demand at 2½@2½c.

HIDES—Green, salted 10½@11½c; green butchers 8c; green salted kip 14@15c; dry flint 18@18c.

HONEY—Sales at 28@30c per lb. Demand fair.

HOPS—Prime Yearlings 60@65 ₩ lb; choice 62½@ 12½c ₩ lb.

LARD OIL—Pittsburgh No. 1 75@78c; No. 2 60c; Chicago and Cincinnati extra winter strained 85c per gall.

POTATOES—Prices are unchanged, with the supply and demand about equal. Peachblows 60@75c per bush; Early Rose $3 00@3 25 per barrel; Baltimore do $3 00 to 3 25.

MILL FEED—There is a more active demand, with sales as follows—Middlings ₩ 100 lbs $2 00; second cuts $1 25; shorts $1 00; rye shorts $1 65; chopped corn and oats $1 75; buffalo gluten $2 ₩ bushel.

POULTRY—Supply fair; live, by the coop, 45 to 50c per pair, according to size and fatness.

PAPER—Printing, rag, 14c; ₩ lb; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 14c; wrapping, straw, 9½@10c; hanging, manila, 15@16c.

RAGS—There is a fair demand, with sales at 4@ ₩ lb.

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THE VERY LATEST.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The English papers announce the strike of all hands in the woolen trade in Dewsbury, numbering 14,800, for an advance of ten to fifteen per cent. in wages. An early settlement of the dispute was, however, probable.

The British steamer William Miller, from Amoy, August 1, via the Suez Canal, has arrived at New York, with a cargo.

Collections were made in fifteen Catholic churches of New York yesterday, in aid of the Chicago sufferers, and aggregate $20,000, with eleven churches to be heard from.

At Union City, Tenn., Saturday night, while the passengers of a train on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad were at supper, three men jumped on the train and ran the train back two miles, while two others entered the express car and robbed the express safe of about four thousand dollars and escaped. The messenger was at supper, but had left one man on guard, who was overpowered by the robbers.

The corner-stone of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church in Cleveland was laid yesterday, Bishop Toebis, of Covington, Ky., officiating. The building is to cost $50,000.

A Hollingwood, Ont., dispatch says: The Red river expedition, consisting of some three hundred men, with the requisite number of officers, embarked for Thunder Bay on the steamer Chicora at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The steamer Manitoba arrived from Port William last night. The schooner Pearl Catherine, of Picton, loaded with one hundred and twenty barrels of coal oil for this port, ran ashore between Horse Island and Manitoulan in the late gale, and is now scuttled. Several hundred barrels of flour have been washed ashore in this vicinity within the past few days. *The Lafette, of Huron,* was towed into this harbor on Friday, water logged. The tug *Doty* was scuttled inside the main station at Port Burwell yesterday. The tug *Ida* lost her yawl, her cook's ladder and most of her canvas, and was towed into this port on Friday.

It is believed that the Greeley Republicans in New York will give their active support to the nominees of the Reform Democracy. The delegates to the Democratic Union (Roosevelt) party and the Democratic Reform (Ledwith) party on Saturday adopted the following ticket: Supreme Court, Judge Thomas A. Ledwith; Superior Court, J. H. Addison, Roosewelt D. Hatch; Common Pleas, C. P. Daly; Marine Court, Samuel H. Randall; Register, General Frank Sigel.

The Sappho beat the Livonia in the yacht race Saturday by twenty-one minutes.

Conductor Richard W. Bruen, of Jersey City, was killed Saturday by a collision between a freight and gravel train of the Jersey Midland Railroad.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., October 21, 1871.

River thirty-five inches and stationary. The Science arrived at 11 this morning. Business entirely suspended on the wharf. Weather warm and clear.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 22.—River three feet three. Warm, with slight rain.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 22.—No change in the river; two feet at the head of the canal, and six or eight inches in the chute. Clear and warm.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, October 22.—Light showers in the morning and evening. Prospects of more. River falling. Port list: up, Fayette, 11 A. M.; down, Ella Hughes, 2 P. M.

Cairo.

CAIRO, October 22.—Port list: Alice, St. Louis to Memphis, 9 P. M.; H. S. Turner cleared for New Orleans at 4 P. M.; S. S. Merrill, Cairo to St. Louis, 9 P. M.; Emelie Laharge, Memphis to St. Louis, 10 P. M.; M. J. Wicks, St. Louis to New Orleans; Dexter cleared for New Orleans at 1 A. M.; Mollie Ebert cleared for New Orleans at 10 P. M.; Columbia, Memphis to Cairo, 1 P. M.; Lady Lee, St. Louis to New Orleans, 7 P. M.; Mollie Moore, St. Louis to New Orleans, 1 P. M.; 10 P. M.; Mary E. Forsyth, St. Louis to Cairo, 6 A. M.; James Howard, St. Louis to New Orleans, 7 A. M. River rose six inches. Showery all day; mercury 66.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 22.—Cloudy and warm. River declining. Arrived—Ada Hellman, Cairo. Departed—Purfree, with 600 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 22.—Arrived—Fannie Lewis, Missouri river. Departed—Rob Roy and Bee and Targe, New Orleans. River stationary. Weather cloudy, with indications of rain.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112¼@112⅝.

NEW YORK, October 21—P M.

GOLD.

Gold firm at 112¼@112⅝. Loans were mostly at 1-64 per cent. for use. Clearings $89,756,000. Exports to-day about 47,000; gold and silver bars $230,000; exports for the week $400,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Strong and higher.

STOCKS

Opened steady. During the afternoon the best prices of the week were made. At the close there was a reaction of ½ to 1 per cent, the most marked in Western Union. During the excitement and buoyancy, some prominent holders marketed their shares freely, and caused the final close of buyers. The features were Western Union, North Western, and New York Central. The market closed firm but inactive.

BANK STATEMENT

Favorable. The following are the changes:

Loans, decrease	$9,370,000
Deposits, decrease	11,200,100
Specie, increase	83,300
Legal tenders, decrease	627,200
Circulation, decrease	20,700

STATE SECURITIES

Dull and neglected.

HORROR OF THE NORTH.

Fires in the Green Bay Region.

A Graphic Description of Its Horrors.

[From the Fond du Lac Commonwealth.]

The first news of a great disaster is generally exaggerated, but the first reports of the recent fires in the northwestern part of this State fell far short of the truth. When we heard that Peshtigo had burned, and sixty lives lost, every one said that it must be an exggeration. They could not understand how, in a village, so many people could perish in a recent visit to the fields of desolation and death made us wonder how any were saved.

From Oconto, twenty-five miles north of Green Bay, we went by teams through the burnt district to Peshtigo, fifteen miles distant. Most of the way we came close to Oconto, the people having to work heroically to save the city. For the first eight miles north of the city the country is a dense forest, now strewing immense quantities of timber and some houses. Scarcely an acre of ground escaped unburned. If the owner of a house was at home the fire was burned so badly as to kill it, and get it manufactured into lumber this year. Now it is safe. The cities were fearful; but it would be impossible to cut so much in one year.

Eight miles north of Oconto the tornado began its terrible work of destruction. From this point to Peshtigo, a distance of fifteen miles, it was almost one very heavy. Where the tornado began the timber was mostly pine, and further on in it consisted of oak, beach and maple, many trees running one hundred feet to the first limbs. It is probable that the tornado carried the fire along with it in a wonderful rapidity. For mile after mile not a tree of any size was left standing, only a sapling here and there, bending to the blast, which had passed over. The trees were blown down, the roots, in many instances after the trees had fallen, standing twelve to fifteen feet high, while the dirt around them and under were left. The ground was covered with ashes or burned until it looked red. The underbrush, the small limbs of the trees, the bark, the leaves—were all burned. It seems impossible that a week ago it was a forest of evergreen trees.

Wherever there was a culvert in the road built of logs and covered with gravel, it was burned out, and the logs in the corduroy road, leaving the ground below. The loss of life increases every hour. On Friday last twenty-six dead bodies were found in the woods, and Saturday thirty-six. The woods and fields are literally full of dead bodies, and many were burned entirely up. We found some boots, a jack knife and a steel pencil. It must have been all that remained of a promising boy. Truly in this case the darkness preceded the light. On Sunday night, October 8th, just after the churches were closed, for half an hour there reigned the stillness of death. The smoke settled down so thickly that the darkness, like Egyptian, could be felt. Then came the wind, as of wind, and in the south was seen through the smoke and darkness faint glimmers of light. The earth trembled, and the roar of the approaching tornado and the shock of the falling trees broke the awful stillness. No one could realize the approaching danger, when in almost a moment the holocaust was upon them. The fire, in its maddening rage, could not keep pace with the wind, and trees, and houses and men were blown down that they might be more rapidly consumed. Men, women and children rose again to rush like spectres through the flames, and fell separated from each other. In this terrible moment men thought the final day had come when the earth should be burnt, and they bowed themselves to offer their last prayer. More might have been saved if this conviction had not seized them. One man gathered his family into his store, and resignedly walked to and fro in the room, awaiting the awful consequences, but, if they believed properly, had they not reason for this belief? A day of darkness and of gloominess, a day of clouds and thick darkness, as the morning spread upon the mountains. A fire devoureth before them, and behind them a flame burneth: the land is as the garden of Eden before them, and behind them a desolate wilderness; yea, and nothing shall escape them. *The appearance of them is as the appearance of horses and horsemen, so shall they run. The earth shall quake before them; the heavens shall tremble, the famous mares will trot, when, we anticipate every spot of the space devoted to spectators will be occupied.*

So much interest has been created concerning the great trotters, Goldsmith Maid and Lucy, on account of their forthcoming trial trips and the great sums made by the Maid on many occasions, that we have been at some trouble to gather reliable accounts concerning their history, which we hope will be found worthy of a place in the STAR.

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The Colgin farm, back of the Fowler farm, has been leased to a Philadelphia company and two wells are going down immediately.

FOSTER FARM.

The Sayers & Lehr well, on the Foster farm, Bully Hill, says the Petroleum Center *Record*, was torpedoed on the 16th, and has since yielded twenty-five barrels per day, with good prospect of an increase. It pumped but a barrel a day when completed, some days before being torpedoed.

WHOLESALE POISONING.

A Man in Dauphin County Arrested for Murdering Two Wives.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* gives the particulars of the arrest of a man named Emanuel Shaffner for poisoning two wives and a hired man. We make the following extract: The wife of Emanuel Shaffner, residing in West Hanover township, about three miles north of Union Depot, died a year or two ago rather suddenly, and it was given out that she had died from the effects of cholera morbus.

Within a year or two thereafter Shaffner married Miss Nancy Good, who was estimated to be worth three or four thousand dollars. In June, 1871, this second wife died under similar circumstances, and was buried. From certain rumors it began to be suspected that the deaths occurred from the same cause, and relatives of both wives were consulted.

The body of Nancy Shaffner was exhumed in the latter part of September. The stomach and other viscera were taken out and sent to a celebrated chemist of Philadelphia and a Professor in the University of Pennsylvania at the same place, and different tests, well known to scientific men for the discovery of poisonous substances, were applied. He made a report of the result of his examination, which was sent to the District Attorney.

From it, it appears concretely that arsenic had been used, and that the woman died from its effects. On the strength of these facts, Martin Good, a nephew of the deceased, and Jacob Hoffman, on last night, charging Emanuel Shaffner with administering the poison, from the effects of which the wife Nancy Shaffner died. Lieutenant of Police Hoopes arrested the defendant yesterday morning, conveyed him to Harrisburg, and he was committed to prison to await a hearing. It is stated that a woman residing in the family of Shaffner, while his second wife was living, who was married to a man named Shurlock or Shillock, employed at the Pennsylvania Steel Works at Baldwin, who visited her every week or two, and remained over Sabbath; that during one of his visits in February he was taken suddenly sick, and after vomiting freely, he died.

A coroner's jury was impanneled, the body being fully identified, and some evidence taken, but the inquest adjourned to await the result of the examination of the stomach and viscera, which will be sent to Philadelphia for examination.

From the circumstances of these deaths it is supposed that they were caused by the same party and by the same means.

THE commercial editor of the St. Louis *Democrat*, after visiting Chicago, expresses his doubts about rebuilding the city for the conservative reason, that he thinks that the trade will be retained in anything like an unbroken volume. He thinks that St. Louis will get much of it, and says that a long time before Chicago will in any respect be what she was ten days ago.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

SUNDAY, October 22, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of bar'm'r	Thermometer.	Change in 24 hrs	Direction of wind.	Velocity.	Pressure.	Force, approx.	Weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.....	29.98	63	61	W.	13	84	(3)	C
Cleveland, O.....	29.98	66	63	S.		87	0	C
Chicago, Ill.....	30.01	66	60	S.		88	0	C
Milwaukee, Wis.....	30.01	65	62	S.		88	0	C
Cleveland, O.....	29.98	69	63	S.W.	12	84	(3)	I
Davenport, Iowa.....	29.92	61	62	S.W.	10	84	(2)	I
Detroit, Mich.....	29.92	61	62	S.W.	5	12	8	I
Louisville, Ky.....	30.02	70	60	S.		90	0	C
Memphis, Tenn.....	30.06	61	63	I.	S.	2	25	C
Nashville, Tenn.....	30.06	61	63	I.	S.	2	64	C
New Orleans, La.....	30.14	62	71		S.		1	C
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	30.00	61	62		S.		1	C
Shreveport, La.....	30.00	70	71		S.	5	12	R
St. Louis, Mo.....	30.03	62	62		S.	2	12	C
St. Paul, Minn.....	30.00	48						C
Vicksburg.....	30.20	66	72	I.	S.E.	5	12	R

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, in the following: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

"SCHILLER."—Bayard Taylor, the great traveler and writer, will deliver his lecture entitled "Schiller," at Library Hall, Wednesday evening the 25th inst.

SMASH UP ON THE CENTRAL ROAD.

The Pacific Express, East, Runs into a Freight Train—A loss of over $100,000 Reported as the Consequence.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad was the scene of another accident yesterday morning, which, if it does not yet result in the loss of human life, has caused a financial loss of over $100,000. We learn that the Pacific express east, yesterday morning ran into a freight train, near New Florence, about fifty-five miles east from Pittsburgh. We are informed that the freight train was just being placed on a siding when the express came steaming along and, at the rate of about forty miles an hour dashed into the freight train, smashing the engine, several cars on fire and destroying property to more than the amount noted. Among the burned cars was one o the passenger coaches. One man, whose name we failed to ascertain, is reported as killed. He was on the tender of the Pacific engine when the collision occurred and, fortunately for him, was hurled to the ground, where he alighted on his head fracturing his skull in a shocking manner. In a dying condition the man was picked up and carried on a board to a neighboring farm house. Other slight injuries to passengers and employees of the road are reported.

The cause of this accident we have not definitely ascertained, but are informed that certain torpedoes which had been placed as danger signals on the track failed to explode. Had they exploded by an engine tells the engineer to be careful, or cautioned to be particularly cautious, and a third to stop. The engineer of the passenger train failed to have heard but one torpedo explode, and the morning was so dark and foggy that he could not see the freight train, which, it appears, signaled the express before it neared the freight train.

On board of the freight cars was a considerable amount of whisky, which added no little to the conflagration which took place. This accident demayed the train some four hours, including the special train containg a number of the Baltimore excursionists. Among those who left the latter train to view the wreck, some two miles distant, were Mr. Robert McCutcheon and a gentleman named Flinn. The former got back to the excursion train just as it had started, and in endeavoring to board it fell, and was left behind. What, if any, Mr. McCutcheon's injuries may be we have not learned, but those who saw him last say that he got up apparently unimpaired.

How this accident is to be accounted for has not yet become apparent.

THERE is a great demand for tickets to Bayard Taylor's great lecture at Library Hall, Wednesday evening the 25th inst.

THE COMING HORSE RACES.

A Successful Fall Meeting Anticipated—Great Preparations being made at Oakland Park —Goldsmith Maid and Lucy on the Ground—History of the Races—Terms of Admission to be Sold at Popular Prices.

The present week, or at least a portion of it, will prove of considerable interest to the admirers of horse flesh. The fall meeting at Oakland Park is to be inaugurated on next Tuesday and will be continued on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. The field of horses entered for the several races comprises some of

THE BEST STOCK IN THE COUNTRY

and without doubt it will be the finest field ever exhibited in this vicinity. Already the great trotters Goldsmith Maid and Lucy are on hand and now at the Park, where they are taking their exercise daily. They have just returned from an extended trip in the west, and have visited Buffalo, Kalamazoo, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Louis, St. Joseph and Omaha. They were received by immense crowds at each of these places, the people flocking in great numbers from the numerous towns near the above cities, to witness their performances. Their owners have been induced to stop here on their way home by the very munificent offer of $1,000 given by Mr. H. R. Van Voorhis the worthy proprietor of Oakland Park. Such liberality on the part of Mr. VanVoorhis should be warmly seconded by our people who should afford him their warmest support. *On Wednesday the great race takes place,* when the famous mares will trot, when, we anticipate every spot of the space devoted to spectators will be occupied.

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COLLISION ON THE P., W. & B. R. R.

Further Particulars of the Affair—The Body of Moses Foster Burned to a Crisp—Some One Certainly to Blame—Trains Detained—$35,000 Lost, &c., &c.

Further particulars of the collision which occurred on the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad about two o'clock on Friday afternoon have reached us. The accident, if such it can be called, occurred near Bidwell's Station, three and a half miles west of Confluence. The Cumberland mail train west, Harry Keggy, conductor and Rock Marietta, engineer, collided with the local freight train east, run by James Sims, conductor, and drawn by engine No. 40 of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. No. 40 engine had been engaged during the day picking up wrecked cars along the line, and was on her way to Cumberland, where the cars were to be received. The mail train had attained a rapid rate of speed, while the mail was traveling very rapidly. The crash when the two trains came together was terrific, and the locomotive were almost totally wrecked, the postal car, an express car filled with oysters, and several passenger coaches were thrown from the track. Moses Collins, United States mail agent, was sitting in the postal car when the accident occurred. The car was filled with boxes of oysters and bottles. The postal car and both were reduced to atoms. Mr. Collins was caught in the debris and suffocated by the flames. The stove in the car upset and the wreck immediately took fire and burned rapidly, consuming the body of Collins, which, owing to the intensity of the heat, could not be removed. The remains of the unfortunate mail agent were taken out of the ashes about noon yesterday by Mr. Willis Collins, a brother. Only the charred trunk about a foot in length could be found. The remains were placed in a box and taken to Connellsville to be confined. A son of the deceased arrived at the wreck on Saturday, after the remains had been taken from the ashes. Mr. Collins was about fifty years of age, and leaves a family of grown up children. He had been employed as mail agent for the line for two years, and the trip west on Friday was to have been his last, as he was to take charge of the postoffice at Connellsville on Saturday morning. He was apprehensive of an accident in which he might be hurt, and some time since expressed a desire to his friends to quit railroading. An effort was at once made to secure him the postoffice at Connellsville and it was attended with the success mentioned. After Collins had been about four miles west of Connellsville, and the remains after being confined were removed thither for interment. Mr. Collins was not burned to death, but he was dead and was thus beyond being roasted alive. All the mail matter in the car was destroyed, and also $35,000 in the safe, which by the heating of the safe were reduced to ashes. A good watch belonging to Mr. Collins, and which was also in the safe, was also burned up.

Rock Marietta and Mr. Hutchinson, engineer and fireman of No. 16, which was drawing the mail train, jumped from the engine when they saw the accident could not be avoided. Both escaped unhurt. The engineer and fireman of No. 40 also jumped, but in some manner John James Templeton, the engineer's brakeman on the mail train, had his leg broken and was otherwise severely injured.

The collision occurred on a curve, and the conductor of the local freight east says he forgot entirely that there was a passenger train west at that hour of the day. The engineer of No. 40, it is said, was a new man and never over the road until Friday. The conductor of the mail train is comparatively old.

That criminal negligence has been committed in connection with the above the renowned race horse "Bonnie Scotland" is on the ground—a horse that has traced more miles and won more races than any horse in the country, to the same length of time. Mr. Strong showed us his memorandum, and it foots up the distance the horse has traveled at five thousand, four hundred and forty miles. He has finished over fifty winning fifteen of them. Says the owner: "Let anybody beat that if they can." In some of his races the horse has trotted the remarkable distance of a mile of the above has been performed this season.

We have not yet made up the list of the other animals, further than to say that no finer lot of horses were ever gathered together before in this city. Major Van Voorhis has had the track greatly improved, and on Saturday every obstruction, even to a blade of grass, was removed. Great improvement has also been made in the stands devoted to the convenience of the spectators, and as the price of tickets has been fixed at the low figure of one dollar, we anticipate a succession of grand gala days at Oakland Park during the continuance of the races. Season tickets can be obtained at the principal drug stores.

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FIRE ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

Jimsen's Glass House Destroyed—Loss $15,000—Covered by Insurance.

Saturday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, the glass factory of Jimsen & Son, a frame building, on Neville street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, in Birmingham, was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames could be arrested was entirely consumed. The hose companies of Birmingham, the East Birmingham and South Pittsburgh were on the ground with reasonable promptitude, and prevented the fire from spreading to adjoining buildings. A steamer and hook and ladder apparatus from the city were also on hand, but their aid was not required. The fire was in a very dangerous neighborhood, but from the fact that no wind prevailed at the time it was very easily controlled. The loss is estimated at about $15,000, which is covered by insurance. The fire was the result of accident, and originated in the cupalo of the factory.

Public Amusements.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—Lovers of the better class of dramatic performances will have a chance to enjoy a treat of that kind during the present week, when Miss Augusta Dargon will make a stellar attraction at the Fifth Avenue. She comences her engagement to-night as *Camille.* Let her have a reception worthy of her merits, which are great.

TIVOLI GARDEN OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Anna Waite and Mr. W. H. Leake, who won great popularity some years ago through their correct personifications of character, while leading members of the Opera House stock company, will renew their acquaintance with Pittsburgh play goers this week. They commence to-night with a sensational play entitled "Under the Willows." We expect to see the house well filled.

VARIETIES.—We are to have an out-and-outer in the way of a sensation drama at the Varieties this week, written expressly for that establishment, based on the recent great conflagration, entitled the "Burning of Chicago," in which, after many thrilling escapes, virtue triumphs and vice is punished. Quite a number of new variety performers will appear, in addition to last week's excellent.

CITIZENS' MEETING.

The Thirteenth Warders on the Fire and Water Question—A Reservoir Wanted on Herron's Hill, &c.

On Saturday evening the citizens of the Thirteenth ward held a meeting in the Minersville school house for the consideration of matters of interest to the residents of the district.

Wm. M. Gormley was called to the chair, and W. S. McCutcheon was appointed Secretary.

A series of resolutions were reported by the committee appointed at a former meeting in relation to the water supply, in which they went on to state that the late disastrous fires in the ward and the lesson taught in Chicago demanded that there be a full water supply; that the ward is entitled to it under the consolidation act; that the consumption of water in the consolidated city has increased threefold within the last three years, and that the present water works is taxed to its utmost capacity, and can only partially supply the demand by running night and day, and should any accident occur to its machinery, the whole city would be left in a state subject to all the terrible ravages that follow in the trail of uninterrupted fire; that the present water is impure and of filthy quality, and likely to engender disease; and resolving to instruct the councilmen from the ward and urge the construction of a new water-works at once, in accordance with the plans and in the locations recommended by the committee of Councils, and also resolving that Herron's Hill, being the highest point in the city, be recommended as the most suitable location for the construction of the supply of water on principal basis, thereby securing *a whole city an ample supply of water to extinguish fire in any part of the city.*

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The following resolution was offered by R. G. Herron:

Resolved, That the members of Councils from this ward be instructed to request the Fire Commissioners to locate an alarm box at the corner of Seventeenth street and Center avenue; one at Miner street and Herron avenue; one at Anderson and Herron avenue, and one one at Miner and Harrison streets. Also to locate a box at the corner of near the corner of Miner street and Herron avenue.

The resolution was adopted, after which the *meeting adjourned.*

MAJ. VAN VOORHIS is making all the necessary arrangements for the accommodation of the ladies who will attend the races at Oakland Park this week.

Meeting of the Relief Trustees.

On Saturday morning there was held a regular meeting at the Mayor's office of the Board of Relief Trustees, Mayor Brush in the chair.

A contribution of fifty dollars was reported from the City Bank in aid of the Michigan sufferers.

Mr. Harry Conroy, in behalf of the Hibernia workhouse for twenty days on Saturday for behaving in a disorderly manner on Water street.

J. Harry Hoon, who was appointed last week in instructing Messrs. McGunnegle and Stuckrath in their duties as Commissioners, has retired finally from the office.

NEW ST. ROSE Church, in Beaver county, near the Economite coal mines, was dedicated yesterday by Bishop Domenec. There was a large number of persons present on the occasion.

UNSWORTH'S minstrels have gone to Steubenville, where they will remain a week. The manager is now negotiating for a hall in Chicago, and propose to be the first "show" since the fire.

THE exhibition of the seventh ward school-house on Saturday evening was a success, the house being crowded. Several hundred dollars were realized for the sufferers by the fire. Call and see it to-day.

IT is now generally admitted by the relatives and friends of Mr. S. H. Ithal, formerly of the Merchants Hotel, that the gentleman was burned in the Chicago fire.

IT was the Hon. Elijah Babbitt, not Barclay, of Pittsburgh, who fell in an epileptic